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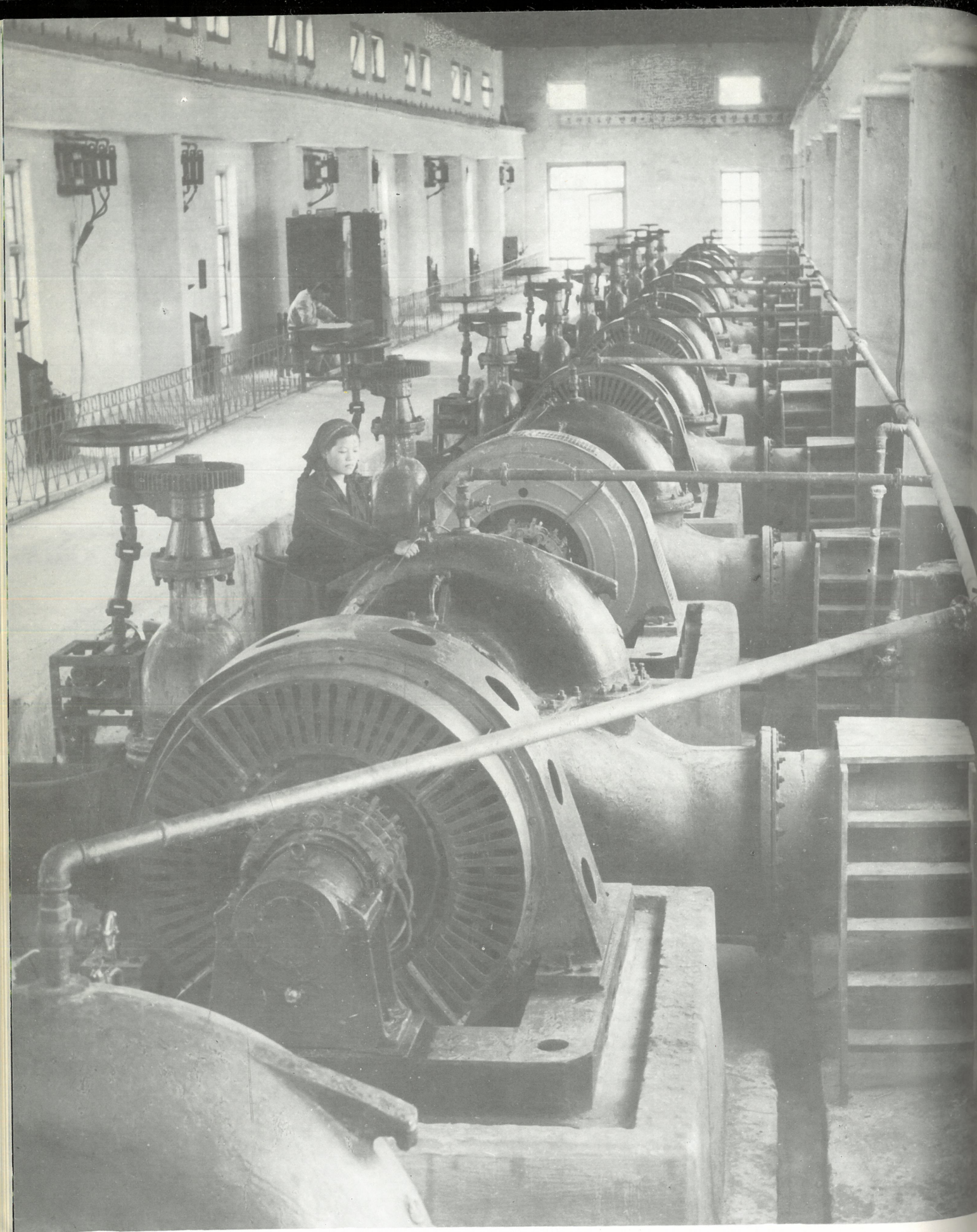
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Korea Today

PYONGYANG 10 1966

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The Chimchon Pumping Station of the Ujidon Irrigation Project (Hwangjoo County, North Hwanghai Province)

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: Building No. 1 of Kim Il Sung University houses many modern laboratories. Photo: Li Yung Ja, a girl student of the Physics Faculty, is making an X-ray analysis of structure under the guidance of the dean, Doctor Han In Suk, for her graduation thesis

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul
INSIDE BACK COVER: Fabrics of Korea

BACK COVER: Rafting
Photo by Kim Bong Woon

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The writer

THE IDEA OF JOOCHE AND EDUCATION

HWANG JANG YUP

President of Kim Il Sung University

In explaining what it is meant by *Jooche* in our revolution and construction Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"By the establishment of *Jooche* we mean abiding by the principle of solving all the problems of the revolution and construction independently in accordance with the actual conditions of one's own country and primarily by one's own efforts."

Relying on the idea of *Jooche* our people have eliminated the centuries-old backwardness of all descriptions in a short span of time after the country's liberation, laid a firm foundation of self-dependent national economy, and rapidly developed their national culture, which had been violated so long at the hands of foreign invaders.

Likewise, the idea of *Jooche* also exerts great vitality in the work of training cadres of our own.

To the peoples who have been freed from imperialist oppression nothing is more preci-

ous than cadres of their own. It is because without them the country cannot develop the economy and culture, nor can they build a new society and run it ably.

However, immediately after liberation only a small number of junior-grade technicians were found in our country, about 1,900 in all! But very few of them could be called technicians, a great handicap for our people who rose up in building a new society.

Machines and equipment—they can be imported from other countries. But never can we import national cadres from abroad. Of course, a country can receive technical aid from other countries, but not without limitation. Moreover, a nation must have its own cadres if it is to build up its country to suit its own peculiarities.

The idea of *Jooche* in training our own cadres calls for turning out the trained personnel needed for the revolution and construction relying mainly upon our own efforts and giving

priority to it before all others.

To be sure, after the country's liberation a considerable number of students were sent to foreign countries. Yet, we knew that it alone would not give us a large army of cadres of our own in a short space of time. It was our belief that only technicians and specialists, educated while taking part in the country's revolution and construction going through thick and thin with the people, could fulfil their tasks as cadres of the nation who love the country and people in the true sense of the word.

Before liberation not a university was to be found in North Korea. Consequently, as soon as the country's liberation came, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government undertook the work of setting up a people's university. Surmounting all difficulties we sought for through North and South Korea some learned men competent to teach at the university. And one year later Kim Il Sung University was founded, the first step in the programme for turning out trained personnel.

The state provided every condition for the new university to make a sound growth. How much concern the state has shown about the training of cadres can be seen more clearly at the time of the fierce Korean war—the war that the Korean people had fought fearlessly against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Even when the whole country was turned into a sea of flames, and devastation was thorough, the Party and Government did everything for our university to go on.

The war played havoc with the country and there was the dearth of everything when hostilities ended. But even under such conditions the Government started the postwar rehabilitation with schools, attaching primary attention to expanding the schools on a large scale and to completing and reinforcing their material and technical foundations.

Thanks to the great efforts of the state for the training of cadres, our university advanced rapidly.

From our university several schools—engineering, medicine, agriculture, and others—branched out to become respective institutes. Still, our university has grown ten times compared with the time of founding.

The university started with only seven schools, but today there are twelve schools, namely, mathematics and dynamics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, geology, history, economics, philosophy, law, Korean language and literature, and foreign languages and literature. There are over fifty branches of learning.

At the time of founding, only few teachers with degrees were on the faculty, but today

there are hundreds of degree-holders—doctors, bachelors, besides academicians, candidate academicians, professors, and assistant professors. Then the university had only a small number of departments but now there are more than 80. Besides, the university maintains ten research institutes—mathematics and dynamics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, geology, history, economics, philosophy, and languages and literature—with more than fifty laboratories where over one thousand teachers and scientific research workers are working.

The first campus buildings erected in 1948 had a total floor space of 13,000 square metres, but today the total floor space exceeds 157,000 square metres.

Last year a new building with a floor space of 46,000 square metres was completed, which gave the university some 400 additional new classrooms, lecture-halls, and laboratories equipped with modern facilities. It is planned there will be three more buildings in the near future, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, covering a total floor space of 300,000 square metres.

Not only Kim Il Sung University but all the institutes of higher learning in the country have been expanded, all their facilities reinforced, and teaching itself has been improved remarkably. Today in more than 90 institutes of higher learning numbers of technicians and specialists are being trained. The number of technicians and specialists in the country stands at 294,000 and they are ably managing and developing every branch of the national economy.

In this way Korea has come to possess a large army of its own cadres. And this is one of the most important successes our people have achieved after the country's liberation.

Thanks to the foresighted measures which our Party and Government have taken after liberation for training our own cadres in numbers, we have built successfully a self-dependent national economy and ensured the high tempo in building socialism.

* * *

Jooche in education, first of all, calls for giving education to all the working masses, and making education their own business.

Since liberation the country has pursued the line of thoroughly popularizing education. A genuine popular education system has been established opening a broad avenue for everybody to learning and developing oneself to the full. The 7-year compulsory education system has been in force for long in our country, and today, to all intents and purposes, the 9-year compulsory education system is on in the urban areas. It is expected that the 9-year compulsory education will come into effect in the countryside in the near future.

The entire working people in our country have no worry in educating their children. Then they themselves study at the college thanks to the part-working and part-studying education system.

In 1965 some 70,000 studied at spare-time colleges while working and over 88,000 at the higher technical schools.

Now all the large factories and mills run their own factory colleges where workers can study. At these schools the factory engineers are instructors. Thus, all factories and mills are the fine centres for turning out trained personnel and developing science and technique. Innumerable are the examples that factory college graduates make innovations in production by applying the knowledge and techniques that they have acquired at these schools.

Kim Il Sung University was set up, from the outset, for the children of the working people, and we have strived hard to create better conditions for the sons and daughters of the workers, peasants, and toiling intellectuals to study.

The students are provided by the Government with dormitories free of charge. Then the Government also issues school uniforms, textbooks, and scholarships.

Our university has clinics, stores, laundries, and many other service facilities for the convenience of the students.

Before liberation only a limited number of children of the working people went to middle school. The picture was worse with the girls; even the girls of the rich families, not many of them attended the middle school, still fewer the university or college. For the children of the working people a college education was something quite unthinkable.

Such being the situation, our university, at its outset, established a three-year preparatory course to prepare those youngsters, who had failed to receive middle school education, for the college education. And the preparatory course enabled many children of the working people, who could not go to middle school in the past, and ex-servicemen and particularly the working women to study at the university and become competent cadres of the nation.

As a result, a great number of young people who could not have a school education in the past have graduated from our university—they are officials of the Government and social organizations, scientists, writers, journalists, etc.

The overwhelming majority of our teachers and research workers are sons and daughters of the working people who graduated from our university. Quite a lot of them are those who

had been sent directly to our university by factories and co-op farms, and who attended first the preparatory course before entering the university.

In the early days, not a single woman teacher was to be found in the university faculty. But there are over 100 women teachers and research workers. They are displaying to the full their ability and talent in teaching and research programmes.

* * *

The idea of *Jooche* in education requires that education should keep pace completely with the actual reality of the country. Only when the content of education is closely connected with the revolution, history, and geography of the country, can we turn out able workers who will serve faithfully the people in building a new society and creating a new life.

When the country was liberated, we had no experience in running a university. Therefore, it was not an easy job for us to give a university education to the students in keeping with the country's reality. To make the matter worse, there were no textbooks and teaching materials available, nor were there any facilities for scientific experiments. In many cases we had to translate textbooks of other countries to teach our students. And most of the laboratory facilities had to be imported from foreign countries. And this could invite dogmatism and formalism in education.

The state consistently adhered to the line of eliminating dogmatism and formalism, the main obstacle in the development of our education, and of closely linking education with the country's reality. And this called for a keen ideological struggle. There were those who knew quite well about histories and geographies of foreign countries while neglecting the history and geography of their own country, and who blindly accepted experience and worshipped everything of other countries while ignoring our own experience and national traditions and the peculiarities of our revolution. We laid emphasis upon studying seriously our own history, geography, and the experience in the revolution and construction of the country. And we endeavored to make the students master all the achievements in the field of advanced sciences and technique in close connection with the concrete conditions of the country and cultivate their ability to utilize these achievements in solving the questions that the country faced.

In this connection, first of all, we made a thorough investigation on whether or not our curricula were suitable to the concrete conditions of the country, and we boldly cancelled

unnecessary courses and remade teaching programmes with a view to giving students more practical knowledge.

Great efforts were directed to compiling new textbooks suitable to the real conditions of the country. General principles of science were explained with the things taking place in our land. We did our best to popularize and systematize the experience that we have gained in our revolution and construction, and the successes in the growth of science and technique. Furthermore, we strictly adhered to the principle that all scientific theories are explained mainly from researches and experiments which the scientists of the country have conducted.

Thus, to train and steel teachers and students in the rapidly changing reality constitutes a big help in establishing *Jooche* in education.

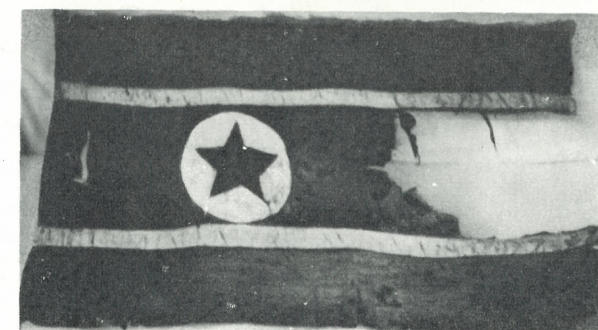
Quite regularly we sent teachers of our university to factories and the countryside, so that they could have opportunities of acquainting themselves with the concrete conditions in the country's socialist construction on the spot. And we saw to it that the students took an active part in socialist construction. According to the teaching programmes, every year the students go to construction areas or the countryside to help the workers and co-op farmers with their work. And this makes our students appreciate the vigorous struggle of the working people, the masters of the society, and cultivate the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of serving the people.

All this greatly helped establish *Jooche* in education at our university speedily and it decisively improved the work of training cadres.

* * *

On October 1 this year, Kim Il Sung University will celebrate its twentieth birthday. The rapid progress in the technical and cultural revolutions in our country urgently demands further improvement in the work of training cadres.

In the arduous struggle we have accumulated some experience, developed nucleus forces in the field of science, and laid important material, technical foundations in university education. We will translate fully the idea of *Jooche* into reality in the work of training cadres, and put our work onto a higher stage. We will execute successfully the tasks that our revolution is calling upon our university to carry through.



The national flag which was hoisted on the mast of the torpedo boat No. 21

A FLAG OF THE TORPEDO BOAT

A torn 70-cm flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is on display in the Navy Hall at the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation. A piece is missing from the flag.

An inscription says the flag was flown on torpedo boat No. 21, which sank U.S. cruiser Baltimore on July 2, 1950, on the East Sea off Joomoonjin.

U.S. imperialism that started the Korean war on June 25, 1950, mobilized the bulk of its ground, naval, and air forces for the Korean war.

It was on July 2, 1950, that two cruisers and a destroyer of the U.S. Pacific Fleet appeared on the sea off Joomoonjin on the waist of Korea.

Torpedo squad No. 2 of our navy—torpedo boats Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24—left the base on July 2 to face the enemy ships. As soon as the enemy ships were located, our boats charged into them in the rain of the enemy's shells. All enemy guns—some 100 of them—opened up. But our men kept closing on—900 m, 800 m... 500 m. Torpedoes were fired at them. A torpedo released by our boat No. 21 hit the cruiser Baltimore on its side. Then another hit. In an instant the cruiser went down to the bottom of the sea.

In this engagement our men sank one enemy cruiser and damaged a light cruiser.

The torn flag well speaks of how severe the sea battle was.

U.S. men-of-war which attempted to land men on our shores and disrupt the rear were dealt heavy blows by our navy and coast guards.

During the three-year war our navy sank or damaged 257 men-of-war and 295 ships of the enemy.

At the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation one can also see the torpedo boats and guns that took part in this engagement.

On the University Campus



A little way northeastward from the heart of Pyongyang there is a university street, a broad, well-paved straight road, on either side of which school-buildings, auditoriums, and dormitories are lined up. Then there are playgrounds and various facilities. This is the Kim Il Sung University campus. At present, over 10,000 students are studying here.

LECTURE HOURS

There are times when the university street is quiet and few stu-

dents are to be seen in the street and even in the corridors. The lecture period is on.

According to the Deputy-President in charge of education, teaching is done through lecture, seminar, lab work and field training. The third- and fourth-year students spend 2-3 months a year for field training. Close combination of theory and practice, study and real life—this is what guides this university in its endeavours for bringing up able and competent workers. The students, through their field training and lab work, deepen

what they learn in the classroom.

They have a number of laboratories. School-building No. 1 alone houses more than 100 modern laboratories. Among them are some made by the students themselves.

Last year students of the Physics Faculty went to the Hamheung Electrical Appliances Factory for field training, where they introduced new technique to raise production considerably.

The school-year is divided into two semesters, and between semesters there is a one-month vacation.

O SE MIN

"Here, a new issue of the college paper is out!"



A view of Building No. 1 of Kim Il Sung University

AT THE LIBRARY

It is no exaggeration to say that the libraries are where the students spend half of their school days.

Now the university has two libraries, one for the study of natural science and the other for social science. The libraries serve the students from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. At the examination time the library is especially crowded. Many students read 100,000 pages in their school days.

The librarians are doing a good job to serve the students.

Once Kwon Oh Kyung, a student of the Faculty of History, wanted to read "History of Three Kingdoms," an ancient historical document of Korea. However, to his disappointment, he failed to get it. The book—the library has more than 50 volumes—was out. That night a librarian came to the dormitory where Kwon Oh Kyung was with the book which he had wanted. The student learned she had gone to the library of other college to get the book for him.

Now another library is going up on the campus.

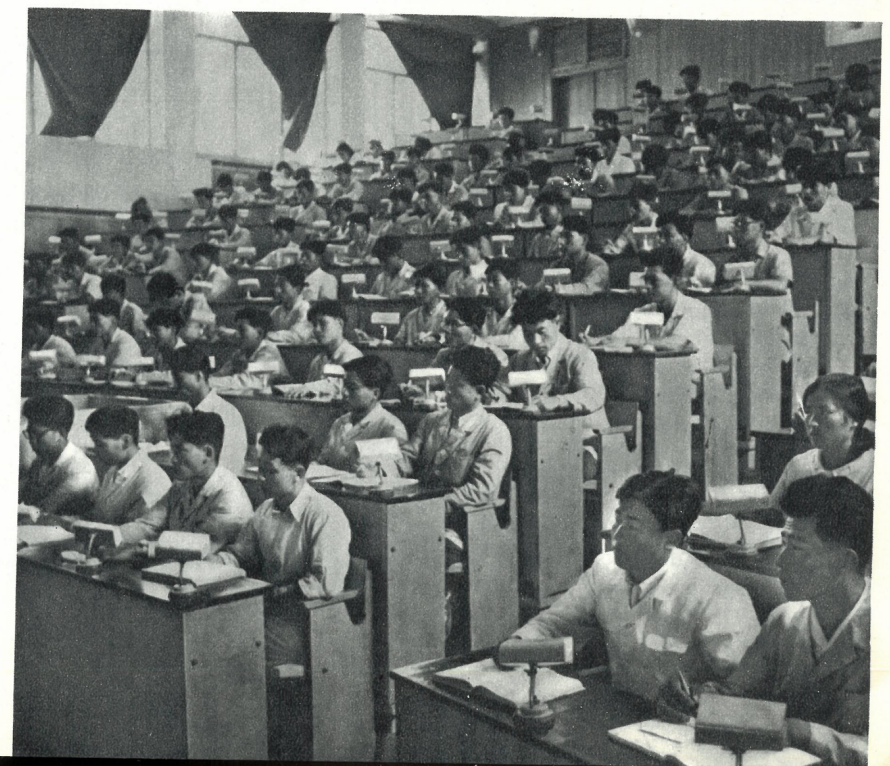
SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH LEAGUERS

A serious discussion is being held in a room of the main building of the university. It is the office of the Socialist Working Youth League committee of the university. And the members of the Socialist Working Youth League committee

of the university and Youth League chairmen of all faculties are gathered to discuss the matter of holding a meeting supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

The Youth League committee of the university arranges various kinds of work in accordance with wishes of the Youth Leaguers, the

A lecture is on





Instructors often give individual guidance to students

students. The Youth League organizations educate the students to love the country, serve the people well, and carry out with credit their revolutionary tasks cognizant of their missions.

Every faculty, department and class has its Youth League organization. The Youth Leaguers take an active part in the League life. They hold various meetings to discuss the questions of spending their school days more effectively. The political, organized life of the youngsters becomes a motive power for making their school days more joyous and lively.

AFTER SCHOOL

Anyone who visits this university towards the evening will see youngsters playing various games here and there in the playgrounds near the school-buildings and dormitories. From the music room flow out songs, then dancing goes on. On holidays or Sundays various sports events and colourful art performances are organized. The university sees to it that every student develops at least one skill in the field of arts and master one sports to take part in contests.

Besides these, every faculty holds now and then oratorical contests, inter-class contests, poetry recitations, foreign languages evenings, and various other meetings.

Recently the students of the Geographical Faculty have held a debate; they made public what they had studied on geography, history,

economy, and culture of South Korea under U.S. occupation. Many students took part in discussion. This shows that the students do not forget South Korea even for a moment and they are waiting anxiously for the day of the country's reunification.

In the university is a students' scientific organization, which holds meetings in every faculty at least twice a month. Besides, the students hold lectures where the country's famous scientists appear. At these meetings the students take part in the question and answer period. And the instructors are there to spot any promising theories and encourage the students to develop them further.

Son Ryang Koo, a 4-year student of the Archaeology and Folklore Department of the History Faculty and a member of the students' scientific organization, presented a thesis entitled: "The Palaeolithic Age in Our Country," one of the best theses presented by the students. The writer, touching upon one of the cardinal problems of our archaeology, rejected the distorted version of the Korean history by the foreign imperialists. He also made efforts to correctly determine the era of the relics of the Palaeolithic Age in our country.

Song Chang Ho, a graduate of the Mathematics and Dynamics Fa-

culty—he was a member of the students' scientific organization—obtained a bachelor's degree by presenting a graduation thesis. (In our country the degree of Bachelor is awarded to one who has finished the graduate school and presented a thesis.) Then Wi Min Hyun, a graduate of the Geology Faculty, and many others could complete his graduation thesis with the help of the same organization.

IN THE DORMITORY

On the campus there are now 10 dormitories standing side by side. All the students with the exception of those who are from Pyongyang live in these dormitories.

They receive stipends from the state regularly, so that they can buy books and other school things and daily items. They are also issued uniforms twice a year—summer and winter.

Every room is comfortably furnished. Around the dormitories are various welfare establishments, too.

In the mornings and evenings the students, boys and girls, are seen taking a stroll or reading books on the Daedong River near the dormitories.

Today the graduates of Kim Il Sung University are playing a big role in all fields of the national economy.

In a dormitory lounge



AMONG THE KOREAN FRIENDS

ELIZABETH SONGA

ALMOST a year has passed since I left Kenya to come to Korea for study. And I must say the year has been a very pleasant one. Now I can express myself in Korean with little difficulty both in speech and writing.

Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang is where I am studying, which will celebrate its twentieth birthday this year. And I do feel so good to think that I'll partake in the celebrations with my Korean friends.

A history of twenty years is not a long one for a university, yet it has traversed the glorious path of history of Korea after its liberation.

As soon as the Korean people were liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, they started to build a new country; they set up this university on their own on October 1, 1946, to train their own cadres. (Until liberation there had been no university in North Korea.) And sons and daughters of the land, from various parts of the country, came to study at the new university.

However, in June 1950 the U.S. imperialists started their aggression on Korea. The Korean war was on—in 1950 the university was to produce its first graduates. Almost all the students with their hearts burning with the ardent love for the country volunteered to the front. On the battle-field they were military or political commanders and fought selflessly to defend their fatherland.

All the school-buildings for which the entire people had spared nothing were levelled to the ground by the enemy bombings. However, the school never stopped classes even in such difficult wartime; they removed the school to a safer place, and the teaching went on.

When the war ended, the campus was restored on the old site and on a far bigger scale. The university has produced a large number of fine cadres for the nation since then.

All the students are studying assiduously to prepare themselves to be fine workers for the country.

And I feel I was very lucky to choose to study at Kim Il Sung University—I want to be an able worker for my new Kenya.



Songa (centre) with her Korean friends

Besides me, there are many students from various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe. The school takes special care of all the foreign students. And the Korean students kindly look after us in everything—study and daily life.

Ri Kwi Hyun, my room-mate, is my best friend, and at the same time she is "my private tutor." Whenever I have difficulty with anything, she explains things painstakingly again and again until I understand. And the instructors too teach us not only in the classroom but also at our dormitory; they often come to our place to know if we were getting along all right in our studies and others.

The off-campus life is very pleasant too. There are plenty of recreational programmes and we often go to visit local areas on holidays. I saw Korea's Mt. Keumgang, the world-renowned spot. Indeed I was overwhelmed by the beauty of this country's Nature. The Korean people are good-hearted and Nature of the land is really beautiful, too. Four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—are distinct and each season has its own charms.

As I watch Korea's rapid progress, I very often think of my country faraway.

Indeed, the people of this country are very industrious; and they identify their destiny with that of their country and march forward with firm confidence in their future.

The students and people of this country pay increasing interest to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national-liberation and give active support to it. They do so because they have experienced such hardship in their history and from the advanced revolutionary theories they are armed with.

I take great pride in studying in this beautiful country among the friendly people and at an excellent university. I will do my utmost to become a fine worker for the happiness of my people, the people of Kenya.

On the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" (8)

Organic Relationship Between Ownership by the Whole People and Co-operative Ownership

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" show concrete ways for strengthening the relationship between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership and for ultimately solving the question of ownership by constantly bringing the co-operative ownership closer to ownership by the whole people.

Now there exist in our country two types of ownership so far as the means of production are concerned—ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership. Ownership by the whole people came into being with the nationalization of major industries carried out in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, which put under the state ownership all major industries belonging to the foreign imperialists and their cat's-paws. And since then the state has repeatedly appropriated funds for its growth. Ownership by the whole people is dominant in the field of industry.

Co-operative ownership is the product of agricultural co-operation and socialist transformation of handicraftsmen and national capitalists. Now co-operative economy is dominant in agriculture.

These two types of ownership are socialist ownership constituting the economic foundations of the country, and they develop in close relation with each other. Moreover, they both being based on socialization of the means of production and collective labour are devoid of exploitation of man by man, develop in a planned way to promote the wellbeing of the working people, and distribute products according to how much and how well one works.

However, there is a series of differences between these two types of ownership as the historical conditions that brought about them vary.

The Theses state: "Under socialism, the countryside lags behind towns not only in the technical, cultural and ideological spheres, but also, for this reason, lags in respect of the form of ownership and the level of economic management. The differences between industry and agriculture in respect of the form of own-

ership are essential ones that determine the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry."

Therefore, if the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry are to be eliminated, and if the agrarian question is to be solved, it would be necessary to narrow the gap between these two different forms of ownership.

When we speak of the differences between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership, we mean essentially the differences between industry and agriculture—to put it in more concrete terms, differences in the ownership of means of production, co-operation and division of labour in production, and in distributing the products. Accordingly, to eliminate such differences between the two different systems means gradually narrowing and closing the gap.

However, it should not be taken to mean that such narrowing and closing calls for converting the co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people all at once. Should such a step be taken at a time when the material and technical foundations of agriculture are weak in comparison with industry, when differences exist between industrial labour and agricultural labour, and the peasantry is lagging behind the working class in ideological and cultural level, it would only retard the development of socialist agriculture and of the country's economy as a whole.

Therefore, under socialism the question of ownership can be solved only by constantly narrowing the existing gap between the two forms of ownership and gradually bringing up the co-operative ownership to the level of ownership by the whole people.

The co-operative economy, which is dominant in agriculture, conforms to the character and level of its productive forces and to the level of the peasants' awakening under socialism. And, it has great superiority. Therefore, if the differences between the two

forms of ownership are to be eliminated, all the potentialities and possibilities of the co-operative economy should be mobilized and the co-operative ownership be advanced in keeping with the strengthening material and technical basis of the rural economy and the rise in the cultural and ideological level of the peasants.

The Theses point out: "What is of prime importance in this connection is to organically link the two types of ownership in the direction of strengthening the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhancing the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership."

In our country the Government enterprises directly serving the rural economy have been constantly reinforced—farm machine stations, irrigation offices, seed farms, experimental farms, animal-breeding farms, and veterinary epidemic prevention centres. They have been made to take an active part in agriculture which is under the co-operative economic system.

As a result, the state ownership began to play a greater role in the development of the agricultural co-operative economy; and the proportion of up-to-date material and technical means which are under ownership by the whole people is growing in agricultural production.

The close combination of ownership by the whole people with co-operative ownership expanded and developed further the co-operation between the workers in the Government enterprises serving the rural economy and the co-op farmers. This made industry introduce with a greater success more machines and facilities and propagate advanced production culture in agriculture; it made town help the countryside effectively; it also made the working class exert more influence on the peasantry in the fields of technology, culture, ideology, etc. Thanks to such measures co-operative ownership in our country keeps growing and developing, and the gap between the two different forms of ownership is being narrowed down constantly.

The organic linking-up of the two types of ownership actively promotes the technical revolution in the countryside and gives a powerful impetus to the rise in agricultural produce, for it enables, first of all, the modern technical means of the government enterprises to work better for the co-op farms. Moreover, the all-round technical revolution in the countryside and industrialization of processes of agricultural production render great aid to liquidating the essential distinctions between the industrial work and agricultural labour.

The technical progress in the rural economy is carried out with the active help of modern techniques which belong to ownership by the whole people. At the same time, this will further strengthen the organic linking-up of the two forms of ownership in agriculture, while raising the proportion of ownership by the whole people and its leading role. Accordingly, it is a process of accelerating changes in

all phases of agricultural production which is based on co-operative ownership.

The country foresees the constant growth of the Government enterprises that directly serve the rural economy in keeping with the industrial growth. And this means the constant growth of the role of ownership by the whole people in agriculture.

On top of it, the Theses call upon the state to finance not only permanent production projects but also the construction of modern farm houses, club-houses, and other social and cultural establishments in the countryside, which will be under ownership by the whole people. It goes without saying that all these measures will boost agricultural production and advance the cultural life of the co-op farm members. And these are being translated into reality in our countryside.

This means a bigger proportion of the state ownership in the fixed assets in the countryside.

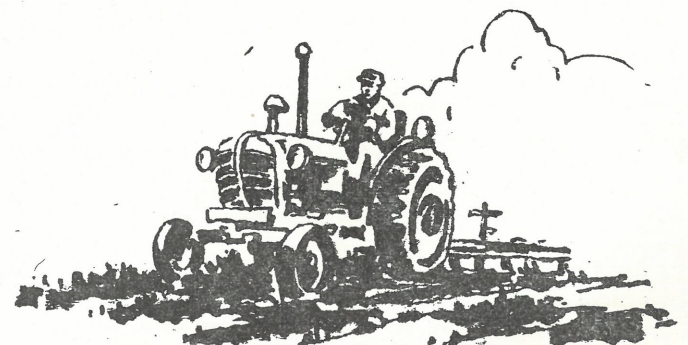
Thus, the changes taking place in the relations of ownership in the field of agriculture will bring about changes in the question of co-operation and division of labour in agricultural production and raise the level of socialization accordingly.

Moreover, that the role of ownership by the whole people is enhanced decisively in agriculture means that the proportion of state ownership holds a greater part in strengthening the economic foundation of the co-op farms and in advancing the co-operative ownership. Accordingly, the public property of the co-op farms gets closer to ownership by the whole people step by step.

Changes will also take place in distribution of products as labour productivity rises in agriculture, the relationship of co-operation and division of labour changes, the organization and evaluation of labour come closer to those of industry.

Besides, the improving economic position of the co-op farmers and the increasing influence of the working class on the peasantry will enhance the technical, cultural, and ideological levels of the peasants.

In this way, co-operative ownership will be further consolidated and developed, the gap between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership will be closed, and backwardness of agriculture in comparison with industry will disappear. And all this will help eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.



No More Taxes for the Peasants

It has been decided to completely abolish agricultural tax-in-kind in our country as of this year. This is a great historic event in the life of our peasants.

Under feudalism our peasants had suffered long being subjected to numerous kinds of taxes. When Korea was under Japanese imperi-

alist rule the peasants lost the bulk of the harvests. In addition to the exorbitant rent, the landlords and the Japanese imperialists took away grains for a hundred and one taxes and fees—forced delivery of grain, land tax, house rent, local tax, taxes on animals, etc., etc. Their life was impoverished to the

extreme.

For long our peasants had wished if they could till their own land and live in a tax-free world.

It was only under the people's regime after liberation (in August 1945) that their earnest aspiration came true.

The land reform was carried out and the peasants were given land free. The people's power put an end to the long-standing miscellaneous fees, instead a unitary system of tax-in-kind was introduced. Now the peasants were freed from feudal and colonial exploitation and plunder. Under the new tax-in-kind system, they were requested to deliver only 25 per cent of their agricultural produce to the government. The remaining was at their free disposal.

The institution of agricultural tax-in-kind consolidated the results of the land reform, further enhanced the peasants' zeal for production, boosted agricultural output, and improved the peasants' life.

Agricultural tax-in-kind played a big role in supplying factory and office workers with food and providing funds necessary for the industrial development.

That Korea could build a firm independent industry owed not only to the devoted work of the working class but also to the fine fruits of toil of the peasants.

As the country's economic might grew, the government systematically lowered the tax-in-kind rate: from 25 to 8.4 per cent. Then, no small number of co-operative farms were exempted from tax-in-kind. Alre-

ady by the end of 1963, 36 per cent of the total number of co-operative farms were completely free from tax-in-kind.

In the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" which came out in February 1964, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the concrete tasks of abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind by stages in three years, from 1964 to 1966.

On this basis, the government, by the end of 1965, made 2,822 co-op farms tax-in-kind free, and it is now to abolish it for all the remaining co-op farms in terms of 122 million won.

The abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind is another shining example of the popular policy pursued by the Government of the D.P.R.K. to which a better life for the people is supreme. At the same time, it demonstrates the great vitality of our social system under which the working people shape their own destiny.

The abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind is of great significance in further consolidating the economic foundations of the co-operative farms and improving the life of the peasants.

Now epochal changes are taking place in our countryside thanks to the constant efforts of the Government which has endeavoured for solving the agrarian and peasant problem correctly. From the first day of the country's liberation, the Government has directed great attention to the correct solution of the agrarian question.

Land reform was put into effect immediately after liberation, and, subsequently, agricultural co-operation took place after the war. Thus the peasantry were led to the path of socialism. After the completion of agricultural co-operation, the Government has energetically pushed ahead with the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions

in the countryside, helping agriculture in every way and constantly improving the guidance and management of the rural economy.

The state made large investments in capital construction in agriculture so as to strengthen the material and technical foundations of the rural economy. The state also developed rapidly those industrial branches that serve agriculture so that it can send much more machines, equipment and materials to the countryside. And more diverse industrial goods were sent to the rural areas to make the life of the peasants more convenient. This is not all. The state took a series of measures for lessening the burden of the co-operative farms and in-

creasing the incomes of the peasants; the government raised farm procurement prices while lowering the prices for farm implements.

Particularly, the state saw to it that, from 1964 on, all the rural construction was financed by the government and modern farm houses were built at the expense of the state.

As a result, far-reaching changes are taking place in the agricultural growth and the life of our peasants is making leaping advance. Today our agriculture is free from flood and drought damages in the main. On every 100 *jungbo* of land 1.03 tractors plus a number of modern farm machines are working.

Electricity has gone into 95.5 per

A view of the Moonhwa Co-op Farm village in Bookchung County, South Hamgyung Province



Rice harvest has been started at the Wonha Co-op Farm in Soonan County, South Pyongan Province. The year has been another good one

cent of our entire rural *ri* and 81 per cent of all the farm houses. Then the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to every *jungbo* reached 300 kilogrammes in 1964. Not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas, a seven-year compulsory education system has been enforced. Now preparations are being made for a nine-year compulsory education. The level of the peasants' general education and their technical and cultural levels rose remarkably.

In 1965 there were 17 technicians and specialists for every 1,000 peasants in the countryside.

The grain output has doubled over the pre-liberation years and the real income of the peasants rose 1.5 times in the recent five years alone.

The abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind in our country is attributable to the firm independent national economy that the Korean people have built and to the constantly strengthening economy of

the country.

Though the state does not receive agricultural tax-in-kind, its budgetary revenue for the year will increase 105 per cent compared with last year. The increasing earnings of the state-run economy will be accountable for this, which are expected to rise 109 per cent this year over last year. Despite no agricultural tax-in-kind, the income from the socialist economy holds 98 per cent of the total amount of the state budgetary revenue for this year. The state will aid the countryside materially, technically and financially in future, too. The state investments in agriculture this year are 1.2 times as much as last year.

The complete abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind will make the life of the peasants more bountiful and expedite further the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in the countryside. And it will serve greatly the final solution of the agrarian question in our country.

A delightful rest place (at Moonhwa Co-op Farm in Bookchung County, South Hamgyung Province)



Boojun Plateau

The Boojun Plateau situated in the northern region of the country stands 1,200 metres above sea level and covers an area of 800 square kilometres. The plateau is walled by many precipitous mountains, Chailbong (2,506 m), Baik, and Ryunhwa.

In the centre of the plateau there is a 22.47 square kilometre-wide lake named Boojun. It is a man-made lake for power generation.

A railway is running between Hamheung and Boojun Lake. Up to Baikamsan station (1,569 metres above sea-level) on the plateau the train is pulled by cables.

Varieties of wild flowers and plants flourish on the plateau.

In summer vacationers from all parts of the country crowd this place to camp. Particularly many school children with their teachers come here. They collect plants, catch insects, do the hiking, and go fishing or boating. In winter time, this lake becomes a fine skating rink which attracts skaters from all parts of the country. Every year national skating contests are held here.

Among the many mountains, Mt. Chailbong is the favorite of mountain climbers. At the foot of the mountain are to be found many broad-leaved trees, black alders and poplars; and on its waist are needle-leaf trees, white and silver firs. Above 2,300 metres the mountain is treeless, but many beautiful flowers present a lovely sight. The sightseers admire the infinite variety of strange flowers.

On the top of the mountain is a flat land, from where one can command a majestic view of a thousand and one ranges in the distance and the lake between the clouds.

From old times the Boojun Plateau has been known as one of the eight scenic places of Korea.

THUS OUR MILL HAS GROWN UP

KIM DEUK BOK

IT was September 1958 when six housewives got together and started a textile mill. It had a big name "mill", but a small rented room with two handlooms was all there was to it. And a few metres of cotton materials were about all it could do a day.

We were determined, however. We would make our plant a going concern, and secured more workhands.

They say a good beginning is half the battle. But, after all, everything was new to us; one difficulty after another piled on us as the plant got more equipment.

More than once even the few looms we had stood still for the shortage of raw materials.

And I was supposed to organize the production and manage the plant. But I felt I was not quite equal to it. After all, up to then, I had been only a housewife.

I must say I was at a loss: How to lead the staff, they were just like me—housewives—how to keep raw materials flowing into the mill, and how to improve the equipment. It was around this time that Premier Kim Il Sung came to our plant. I think it was July 30, 1959.

He looked round the mill and talked to us. He wanted to know if we liked the idea of coming to work. And "fine" was everybody's answer. Then he asked us in detail how we are managing everything. We told him the actual state of things. Then the Premier turned to me and asked:

"I suppose it is not too easy for you to be the manager of this mill."

I did not want to tell him it was difficult, so I just hung my head in silence.

"I'm sure the job is difficult. You have known only home-making," said the Premier. I told him how matters stood with our mill. When I finished, he said that we should work with raw materials available in our locality, instead of getting things from other places. He advised us to transfer one of the two bookkeepers to the business department and make him visit villages and buy raw materials. Then we should show our products to the village folk, it will encourage them to collect more fibre plants. He added:

"But don't rely only on the peasants. You yourselves should have plots to raise the plants and crops you would need. Cultivate bitter-sweet, Indian mallow, castor-bean, hemp, and others. All this will



The author

make your factory keep running."

It seemed everything was very clear to me. And I told him we certainly would try as he said, to which he expressed his pleasure.

The Premier suggested that the work hours for everyone should be set according to one's most suitable hours until all adjusted themselves. And it would make things easier for the women, too.

He continued.

"I think you need a large building for your mill. It is fine that housewives come to the factory to work. It will be good for the country and for themselves. And they will grow into the working class." Then the Premier invited me to go outside as he would help us decide the location of the new mill.

"Over there—that place looks good, I think. The spot gets plenty of sun and is well sheltered against the north wind." Thus he spoke pointing to a place. He even had in mind where the day nursery and kindergarten were to be.

The spot the Premier had chosen was an excellent one. The place was walled by the hills to stop the cold wind, overlooking the clear stream of Yungjoochun. Still better, the place was near to the village: the women workers would like it because they do not have to travel much.

"I think that should be a good spot. And you should build it real nice... But, I'm afraid, you'll have some trouble in getting things you need for the building."

On a moment's thought the Premier told us that, as it would be difficult to make bricks here or bring them from some place, we should build a stone building. In the Yungjoochun there was plenty of building stone.

We stayed for hours on the spot the Premier fixed even after he left. And we all made our resolve to build the factory as he told us.

Next day, even before daybreak, everyone was at the spot ready to work as though we made a promise to each other. Some began to lay the foundations, some carried stones from the riverside. Then everyone—factory and office workers in the county—came out to help us.

We were in high spirits, and we felt we would move even a mountain. Though we may work late, we would feel little fatigue. And in a little over one

month, we built a factory with a floor space of some 2,500 square metres, a nursery and a kindergarten. Our building looked so big, we could hardly believe our eyes—it was what we built with our own hands! And it emboldened us—even we housewives could do anything if we made up our minds to do and follow the teachings of the Premier.

We did not slacken our pace. We began to survey the mountains studying what plants there were with a hope to find raw materials for our factory in the area. We dyed fabrics we had made from bitter-sweet with smart colours—they would be good for dresses and bedclothes. And we showed them to the peasants of the mountain villages, travelling around from one village to the other. They were pleasantly surprised to see the goods we had brought them. They had no idea that the plants that grew in the mountains could give such lovely materials.

Came the slack season, all the peasants were out to collect fibre plants.

We bought more than 50 tons of such plants including the bark of bitter-sweet from the peasants between the autumn and the following spring. As the Premier had suggested, we secured about 7 hectares of land to grow fibre plants on the mountains behind the factory.

Gradually things improved for our factory, and many more housewives came to work. The daily output of fabrics went up to 340 metres.

On July 5, 1960, nearly one year after his first visit, the Premier came to our factory for the second time.

The Premier looked round our new factory and said: "You've built a fine factory. And you did with the materials found in your locality."

We showed him into the weaving shop. He paused before several power cotton looms and asked the county Party chairman: "Who set up the machines?"

"The young fellow over there," replied the county Party chairman. "He's a graduate at the Pyongyang Higher Textile School and volunteered to work here."

The Premier, looking fondly at the young man (his name was Ri), asked him:

"So you're from Pyongyang?"

"Yes, sir!" replied Ri.

Then the Premier asked him in detail when he had come here and if he was alone here.

Having heard that all his family were in Pyongyang, the Premier said:

"Since you are alone, I suppose, you miss your parents. Well, how do you like here? Or would you prefer Pyongyang?"

"I like here very, very much. I wanted to work at a local industrial factory from my school days."

"You know, you're to do the mechanizing of local industrial factories. As you see, the women are having a hard time with the hand-loom. You can do the job, can't you?"

"Yes, I'm sure."

"Good! Do that. And we must develop the local industry. The question of clothing cannot be solved speedily, if we only depend on large factories. That's

why we are building such textile mills in every country. Do you see that?"

Now turning to a weaver, the Premier asked:

"Well, isn't the work too hard for you?"

"No, not particularly!"

"What are your hours?"

"I come in at 8 in the morning and finish at 5 in the afternoon."

"Then, do you have enough time to manage the housekeeping?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's very good. In the past, you women stayed home and depended on the incomes of your husbands. But how proud you are now."

Then the Premier said to me:

"Comrade manager! We should free them from manual labour. Every one of the hand-loom must go, and power looms should be here."

After a round of the whole factory, the Premier was about to leave. He was in the yard. He wanted to see Comrade Ri, the young man from Pyongyang. Soon Comrade Ri was there. The Premier said:

"You are sure about mechanization, right?"

"Yes, certainly sir!"

The Premier, satisfied with his confident answer, got in the car.

We set about mechanizing the factory.

We reconstructed the equipment and installed eleven power looms, warpers and many other machines. All this 15 days ahead of the set time.

The Premier again visited our factory in July of the following year when the factory's mechanization was completed in the main.

That day the Premier inspected the weaving shop where power looms had been installed. He was very much satisfied. He knew that we had been freed from manual labour.

Since mechanization had been completed in the main, he said, we should raise the technical levels of the workers and improve the quality of goods and expand their range.

He was right. We were not used to the power looms—they were the first such machines we had to handle. So much so, we could not weave much fabrics and the quality was not good. We produced only 40 odd kinds of materials.

The Premier made a point to say that all the workers—housewives—raised their technical levels and they must be imbued with the working class consciousness through labour and the collective life. Under the circumstances, he added, all the managerial workers, the manager included, should improve guidance and acquire techniques. He said that we must take correspondence courses.

We worked with our utmost as the Premier instructed.

All the workers entered the working people's middle school, while many women including myself took the correspondence courses of the Party School, Pyongyang Light Industrial College, and Shineuijoo Higher Light Industrial School. Then we sent some twenty

weavers to textile mills in Koosung and Palwon for training.

The technique of our workers rose markedly, and the quality of the products improved considerably.

The plant turned out up to 900 metres of fabrics a day, and the proportion of the first-grade goods rose by 20 per cent. We succeeded in securing the 17-denier thread from the bark of bitter-sweet. (Up to then the 7-denier was about the best we could do.) Now our materials were more durable. Dyed and printed materials were turned out too.

On July 19, 1962, the Premier came to our factory again. It was his fourth visit.

The Premier first went to see the sewing team members who were making children's overcoats.

The Premier, feeling the rabbit-fur-lined children's overcoats and students' overcoats one by one, asked the county Party chairman:

"They look good! How many pupils are there in the county?"

"There are altogether 4,157."

"I guess you can do it since you have a big textile mill like this!"

"Yes, sir. Materials and rabbit furs for the overcoats are ready. One thousand overcoats have been made already. And it is our plan to finish everything by the end of October."

Looking at us, the Premier said:

"Just think how good it is. Materials you made will make overcoats for your sons and daughters."

Then he added that overcoats should be well padded with cotton since the weather here in Changsung is colder than in Pyongyang or Shineuijoo, and the coats should look smart, too.

From there the Premier went to the weaving shop. The Premier stopped by a weaving machine which was making bitter-sweet fabrics, and asked the woman:

"What denier thread are you using?"

"I am using the 17-denier."

"I think your materials look wonderful. It is bitter-sweet, but I think it is as good as linen."

Saying like that, the Premier came up to the machine producing dyed and printed goods.

"Look at this. What a wonderful work you're doing now! You're not satisfied with making the bitter-sweet materials, but weaving 'silk'."

Now the Premier came out on the yard, sat on a chair and asked the weavers to come and sit by him.

Looking at the weavers, he said that he remembered seeing them once.

"You're the founders of this factory. I must thank you all."

Then the Premier asked a woman weaver Choi who was standing just before him: "What did you do before you started working here?"

"Oh, nothing particular. I just stayed at home," she answered.

"I suppose working is rather strenuous for you. Are you making it out all right?"

To the Premier's words, she hung her head. She was so moved she was in tears. And I could imagine

her feelings.

I knew well about her bitter life of the days gone-by before the country's liberation. On her wedding day she had to borrow someone else's gown!

But her life became plentiful. They had a good and comfortable house to live in. She had little worries. So tears came into her eyes when she heard such kind words of the Premier.

Looking at the hill before the factory, the Premier was lost in thought for a few moments. He eventually asked the weavers how much fabrics they turned out a day and what grades they had acquired. Then the Premier said:

"Look how the ranks of the working class have swollen. Many of you were buried in the kitchen work until a few years ago. But now you are all skillful weavers."

My heart was filled with a swelling sense of pride to think of the fact that we women, who were humiliated and maltreated in the past, have joined the proud ranks of the working class under the leadership of the Premier. In days gone-by, to buy even a piece of ribbon for the blouse, one had to walk the whole day over the Sungkol ridge.

What a difference now! In Changsung the looms hum all day long, and various plants which were left to rot in the past give 1,200 metres of beautiful materials every day!

Our plant is turning out enough materials for the county, some even go to Shineuijoo and Pyongyang.

Our factory has thus grown under the warm solicitude of the Premier.

Manager Kim Deuk Bok (third from left) guiding workers on the spot





The co-op farm members cultivate various perfume-giving plants and flowers

NATURAL RAW MATERIALS

ABOUT 40 kilometres' journey towards the west coast from Pyongyang will bring one to Jeung-san township, Jeungsan County, South Pyongan Province. If one comes to the township, one will notice the air is tinged with fragrance.

The sweet smell comes from the Jeungsan Chemical Producers' Co-op's factory.

It is not a big factory, but it turns out high-grade perfumes and spices, which are welcomed at the cosmetic and confectionary factories in vari-

ous parts of the country.

VARIETIES OF SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS

It was in 1958 that 15 handicraftsmen got together and organized a producers' co-op.

At the beginning, to be sure, it was not much of a factory. All they had was a rented room, and tooth paste, face cream, and a few other items were about all they could do.

The technical level of the workers was very low.

However, as they pooled their strength and abilities they could do things which they could not do when they worked individually. And working itself became very pleasant too.

The Government supplied this producers' co-op, as it did to all other local factories, with necessary equipment and raw materials, and provided it with funds at a low interest. Then the state lowered the tax rate, too.

Under such great solicitude of the state, the output at this produc-

ers' co-op kept rising day by day; accordingly accumulation too increased. And shares of the co-op members became bigger. With the development of the co-op and improvement in the life of the co-op members, there were more creative proposals from them.

Jang Hyun Joon, for instance, had been an ink-maker before joining the co-op. Now he started to turn out perfume essence. It must be admitted he knew little about the new trade. But he began to wonder. Perhaps they can get essence somehow by themselves instead of getting it from the Government. He was determined to carry through the government's line, that is, local industry should be developed by relying on raw materials found in the locality.

He studied technical books on perfume manufacturing and called on experts. However, he could not find out easily a way to get perfumes, particularly, the essence.

One day Jang Hyun Joon recalled. In his early days when he used to cut grass for cattle, there were so many fragrant flowers and plants on the mountains and in the fields.

On the following morning, he left for his native place, not far from Jeungsan County. It being summer, fragrant flowers and plants were all over the place. He plucked several peppermints and brought them home. Together with other co-op members, he succeeded in extracting several drops of essence from those peppermints.

The subsequent analysis revealed that the essence he made was as good as those which they had been using in making cosmetic goods. Being encouraged by this, the co-op members made preparations for securing essence by industrial method.

Trial production went on. They tried with iris and many other sweet-scented plants. The results were very gratifying and valuable perfumes were obtained. Eventually some 40 kinds of essence and chemical products were secured from plants, flowers, and roots. Their products were well received, and orders poured in from big cosmetic and other factories.

Today this producers' co-op factory

has been expanded, it is a modern factory, and its economic foundation, too, has been greatly reinforced.

At present the number of the co-op members has increased about 10 times. Compared with 1960, in 1965 the output value of this factory rose 26 times and that of every worker 7.8 times.

There are now two engineers and five assistant-engineers. The technical level of the co-op members has risen too.

Jang Hyun Joon, who was no more than a handicraftsman in the past, has studied hard while working since he entered the factory.

In 1964 he passed the examination for the license of chemical engineer. Now he is chief engineer at this factory and concurrently a research worker of the Botanical Research Institute under the Academy of Sciences.

JEUNGSAN—THE HOME OF PERFUMES

In summer, whole Jeungsan is a flower-garden, its air tinged with a sweet scent.

In every village and around every house are varieties of fragrant flowers, peppermints, roses, and others. As the Jeungsan Chemical Producers' Co-op began to turn out perfumes on a big scale, more essence was needed. To this end the members of the co-op studied wild plants that will give out essence and bought those from the peasants.

But, as the production rose, the flow of flowers and plants from various parts of the county was not enough. Now the co-op decided to cultivate on their own such flowers and plants.

The co-op workers with the aid of experts built the experimental plots for the cultivation of seedlings of various fragrant flowers and plants. Then the cultivated seedlings were distributed among the co-op farms in the county.

In this way more plants and flowers were cultivated, and more essence flowed into the factory. Jang Hyun Joon and other technical workers of the co-op, in co-operation

with the special research institutes, made efforts to enlarge the variety of perfume-giving flowers and plants and introduce the advanced method of cultivation.

Thus, in the recent years the per-unit output of peppermint rose 1.5 times and the extraction rate of mint essence from fresh plants grew 0.12 per cent.

Now the factory has 4 hectares of experimental plot. Then four co-op farms in the neighbourhood have nearly 400 hectares for flower cultivation for the factory.

Besides, there are hundreds of hectares of thick forest of varieties of trees and plants, such as, Chinese juniper, *Fagara schinifolia*, artemisia, iris, etc.

Last year 97 per cent of the total amount of raw materials that this factory used was secured in the locality. Now the factory has no worry about raw material. More than that. Transportation became very convenient, and the cash incomes of the peasants increased, too. On the basis of the experience hitherto accumulated, the factory is planning to expand its sources of raw material in the county. There will be, first of all, more rose gardens.

The rose is also a valuable raw material for perfume essence





We Maintain...

On Remains of the Palaeolithic Age

TOH YUHO
Doctor of History

It is yet to be decided when human history started on Korean peninsula. However, there is little doubt that it goes back at least to some 100,000 years ago. The "Coulporian Culture" recently excavated at Coulpori and Suhangri in Woongki County in North Hamgyung Province testifies to this.

It was in the autumn of 1962 that we became aware of the existence of a palaeolithic layer in Coulpori. Then we had been engaged in excavating a shell-mound site of the neolithic and bronze age there. More excavations were done in the summers of 1963 and 1964.

We ascertained that the palaeolithic industries were in two layers, the upper and the lower. And the lower layer, to all appearance, belongs to the Lower Palaeolithic Culture, most likely a contemporary with the Mousterian Culture which was brought into Western Europe, despite some distinct features between them. The lower layer has yielded stone implements, remains of a shelter, and a big flat stone on which stone implements were made; then there were chips of stone that evidently fell off while tools were made.

As to the upper layer, there were many factors pointing to its affiliation with the Lower Palaeolithic, yet it could not be ascertained. Under the circumstances, we provisionally handled the upper layer in terms of the Lower Palaeolithic; we named the lower layer Coulporian I and the upper Coulporian II. Our further investigations, however, made us believe that the upper layer more probably belongs to the Upper Palaeolithic. In summer 1964 we found another palaeolithic site in Duksan, Boopori in the same county, approximately 5 km northwest of the Coulpori site. So far, there we found stone tools of the type of Coulporian II only.

According to South Korean papers, Palaeolithic remains were found also in South Korea. We heard of it first in 1964, then in recent months again. It is said that the site lies in a valley along the Keumgang River, Kongjoo County, South Choongchung Province, and that a certain professor of Yunse University in Seoul is making studies on the finds.

No detailed reports are available, and we are yet to

learn specific information. But I must say the news of the discovery of a palaeolithic site also in South Korea pleased us a great deal.

We archaeologists would like very much to see the finds in Kongjoo. But it is impossible for us to do so due to U.S. occupation of South Korea. Our land has been divided, and parents and children, kinsmen and friends separated in north and south cannot even write to each other, to say nothing of personnel exchanges.

A heartbreaking thing, indeed! The South Korean papers reported the Yunse University professor as saying something about the Coulporian culture. But it seems he was misinformed about the results of our investigations.

That the Coulporian I goes back to 100,000 years ago is the conclusion we have reached after the systematic expansion of excavation and a series of studies.

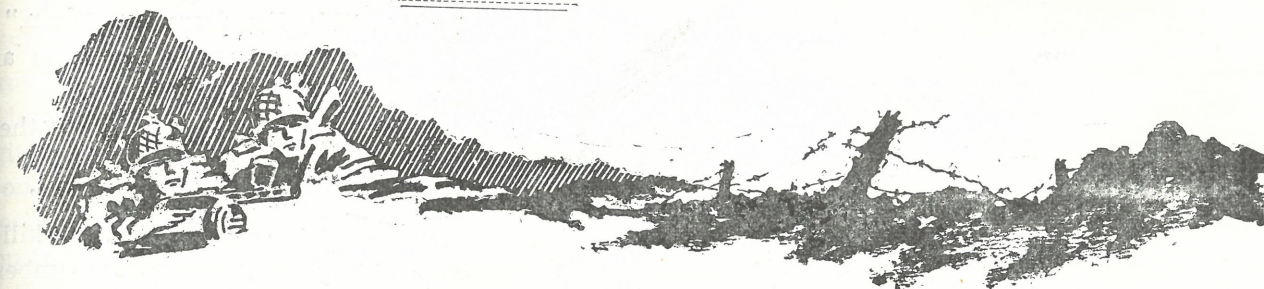
At any rate, it is my hope that all information about the developments of archaeology in North Korea should be made available to the archaeologists of South Korea, and we on our part want to know what they are doing in South Korea.

We are not in a position to say much about the Kongjoo finds, for we have only scanty knowledge about the matters in South Korea.

An end should be put to such abnormal situations soon. And we archaeologists of North and South should be able to exchange their findings and get together for studies on the Palaeolithic Age in our country. Our archaeological investigations can be pursued more effectively through ascertainment and comparison of archaeological sites and relics. Is it possible for us to be ignorant of ruins and relics that have been excavated or discovered in our own country, be it south or north?

Therefore, it is only natural for us to maintain that the archaeologists of North and South should get together to air their experiences, meet in conferences, and exchange research achievements. And even in South Korea under U.S. occupation the voice of the conscientious scholars for North-South exchange is rising. The North-South scientific and cultural exchanges should be translated into reality with no further delay.

A Short Story



OLD SOLDIERS AND RECRUITS

YOON SE JOONG

(1)

Indeed, on the front, it was a great joy for the old soldiers to receive recruits.

And Jang Soo Chul, a light machine-gunner and the squad second leader, went through in his mind the scenes of excitement—meeting fresh soldiers.

Jang was a veteran soldier, who had been in the war from the first counter-offensive. Now the front had been fixed more or less. He had seen some forty major engagements, and the four ribbons on his chest spoke of his heroic exploits. Some 1,000 enemy men were killed or wounded by him.

Yet, not once did he boast of his war records. He always thought. He could fight because there were millions of the best sons of this land before, by, and behind him, far more brave and staunch than he.

Whenever he had a moment to spare he recalled comrades who had been with him. And there were many.

The war days brought him many new faces, then many were gone. But he could remember everyone, all the faces that he met at the front—all were so fresh in his memory.

It won't be long before there would be new ones, he thought. I wonder what the boys would look like. It had been a few days ago the platoon leader told his men there would be new reinforcements. And the platoon leader said there should be a big reception for them. And everyone present began to think aloud. There were many suggestions.

"I think the whole platoon should have a big party for them."

"A party is all right, too. But I think we should have a big feast for them. We can do

that if we put all our meat rations together."

The platoon leader approvingly smiled. Then the political agitator spoke out:

"Please leave the matter with me. I'll see what I can do!"

"That's an idea. Now you take it over. But remember. If anything goes wrong, you'll answer for it."

That was the platoon leader, half in jest. While this was going on, Soo Chul sat there saying little, but, just the same, he was quite excited over the prospect. He tried to picture new faces. Would they be green? No, they would not be so young but dependable. There may be a tallie who would be cracking jokes all the time... Now Soo Chul wished they would come sooner.

Three days later. New soldiers, three of them arrived. Soo Chul wholeheartedly welcomed them.

All of them looked like they were from farms—they were gentle and kind. Two of them were of well-built, their shoulders big and broad. But the third one was a mere boy—at least Soo Chul thought so. Somehow he was attracted by this new soldier with sparkling eyes. He was not tall, he had a round face and a tightly closed mouth and little tummy. He was a sort of perfect soldier Soo Chul had been imagining.

When the first get-acquainted affair was over Soo Chul walked over to the young chap and had another handshake.

"It must have been tough for you to come here."

"No, not much."

"Jang Soo Chul is the name. What's yours?"

"Pak Sung Koo."



The name Pak Sung Koo reminded Soo Chul of Pak Chun Koo whom he was with at the time of the Seoul liberation battle. So he asked the lad again.

"By any chance, got a brother by the name of Pak Chun Koo?"

"No. I got only younger brothers home."

The more he looked at the new face, the more he thought he was seeing in him some comrade who had fought so bravely by him. Yet, he could not put his finger on any definite name. He turned to new subjects.

"Where are you from?"

"Oh, I'm from Sungchun."

"I suppose your folks are farmers."

"Yea! Mother and brothers are in the country."

"Where is your father?"

"The cursed Yankees killed him. He was a Party member."

"Really! The devils!... I suppose you're a member of the Democratic Youth League."

"That's right."

Presently the welcoming party started. The first number on the programme was entertainment.

The spot where the men sat around was not even ten kilometres from the enemy's gun position. The men were in a forest of oak and other trees. In the sun the maples flamed more than ever. When there was no firing, the place was shrouded in stillness—the spot was deep in the mountains.

Everyone was enjoying himself, sitting around Sung Koo and other two men. The new men, it seemed, were not feeling quite at home yet. But soon they were in it. Sung Koo with his face showing a little excitement kept smiling pleasantly. He was just a kid, Soo Chul thought. To Soo Chul the programme was enjoyable, but Sung Koo's smiling face was

more pleasant. He told himself—there are thousands and thousands of such young brave men back of us, even the ferocious Yankees will be helpless before us.

All sang and danced before the party broke up. Men in twos and threes returned to their dugouts on the steep mountain slope, still humming. Soo Chul got hold of Sung Koo.

"Well, how did you like the party?"

"I really liked it."

"The party is better on the front than what you used to have back home. Right? Ours is

more lively, I'd say more life in it."

"Yea! I really think so."

Soo Chul talked about the whole affair proudly as if he had arranged everything.

In the evening Soo Chul noticed the political agitator, youth league chairman, and the platoon leader having a talk. He gathered they were talking about the three new men, about appointing a few to tell the battle experiences of the men to the new soldiers. They were saying veteran soldiers should do it individually. Soo Chul felt like asking the political agitator that he should be named to help Sung Koo. But he restrained himself thinking it was no place for him to jump in.

It was quite late when the political agitator and youth league chairman bid good night to the platoon leader and left the trench. Soo Chul followed them outside. He asked the agitator who was behind the youth league chairman.

"Please, political agitator."

"Yes, who's it? Is it you, Soo Chul?"

"That's right!"

"Well, what's up?"

"Well. Do you think you will put Sung Koo under my charge?"

It seemed the political agitator did not expect anything like this. After a moment's silence he spoke out: "Of course, it can be done. Then you'll be responsible for him as a Party member." The agitator's words made Soo Chul all the more serious. Before he answered, the agitator continued: "We'll talk about it more in the morning." Then he headed for his trench.

There was the enemy searchlight. Every inch on the opposite ridge appeared out of darkness. Then it followed with the enemy's cannonading. Shells bursted, sending out eerie lights.

(2)

When Soo Chul saw Sung Koo in the morning he put it bluntly:

"Well, Sung Koo. What do you want me to tell you first? You tell me what you want to hear first because I have so much to tell you."

But Sung Koo did not quite understand what Soo Chul was driving at. Evidently he sensed what the lad was thinking. "Oh, that's right. I

must tell you this first. I am supposed to tell you about my battle experiences." Now Sung Koo beaming broadly said:

"Good! Tell me anything!"

"Well, then let me tell you this first—I mean the time when I knocked off fourteen Yankees with my tommy gun.

It seemed there was no end to Soo Chul's narration. Whenever he had time he told the new man about the war, a few times every day.

Soo Chul had a rather big mouth with thick lips and the lower jaw projecting more than the upper one. His slanting eyes under the thick and heavy brows looked sometimes so round and fearful. They changed according to the story he was telling. At any rate, Soo Chul was a good story-teller, and his language was so plain. Sung Koo thought his tales were almost as interesting as fairy-tales.

Not all stories were about Soo Chul's bravery. There were tales of his shortcomings as well. This was one of them.

"Well, even now when I think of it, I feel I was so rash.

"It was my second battle with the blessed Yankees. They dugged in well on a ridge and there were a lot of heavy guns. We kept sending storming parties, but one party after another returned before dislodging the enemy. Of course, there were some who did not come back. I just could not keep still. I felt I should go up there and bust every brain of the enemy. But they won't let me go because I was a light machine-gunner. But by the dusk we were on a hillock facing the enemy ridge. I placed my gun and let them have it. Soon another storming party was sent out. Now the enemy began to show his tails. You should have seen them! The moon was bright.

"Would you blame me if I ran after them carrying my gun with me? I felt so good and wanted to get more of them. The climb was not too smooth, so I turned to the right. I didn't know how much I ran, but what did I see? There were a dozen or so American killers running. There was no time for me to set up the gun, so I just kept pursuing them.

"Sung Koo, I'm sure you would feel the same. But once you spot the enemy you would not stop until you get every one of the blessed

Yankees. If they run you would go after them. So I did!

"They ran along the slope and through the valley. I kept shouting. 'Raise your hands, or I will shoot!' But I could not run any more. After all, I had the tommy gun on me. So I stopped suddenly. I heard rifles popping all around me. Can you guess? I was in the enemy's territory! There were no more the men whom I was pursuing."

Sung Koo looking rather startled asked, "What happened then?"

"Well, I did not know anything about the enemy's strength there. Then I was all alone. I turned around to locate our position. But I tell you—it looked so far away in the dim moonlight! There was no other way, I had to simply hurry back."

"You mean the enemy did not spot you?"

"No. I tell ya. The Yankee soldier boys are more stupid than the South Korean ones in that respect. At any rate, it took me about an hour to get back to our line. And did the platoon leader lay thick on me? He said I was a fool!"

Unlike other times Soo Chul made many a time a painful expression. Now and then he even paused as though he had wanted to recall the events before his eyes.

Among his tales was one about the battle across the Raktong River. The enemy kept coming. In the end only he and two others were left in the unit. For two days, the three kept hitting at the enemy from the ridge with stone missiles. Communications with the company were cut, there was nothing to eat, no ammunition! But the three men kept the ridge. Sung Koo thought the battle was the most severe one. Even before Soo Chul finished, he had to ask a question:

"But weren't you hungry?"

"Of course, we were. But when you see the enemy before your eyes, hunger can wait. All you would want is to knock off more enemy soldiers. The more you hate the enemy, the less you would know hunger. If we had not hated the enemy so much, I am sure, we could not have fought as we did. Hatred for the enemy and revenge—these will give you courage."

Sung Koo greatly moved asked another question:

"Now, tell me, what I'm supposed to do to be like that."

The question caught him off guard for a moment, and he did not know what to say to the boy. But he collected his thoughts and said:

"First remember their murder of your father, then you must know why the Yankees are in our land and what they are doing—who wants the war and why they must have it. Then you must know what would happen to our happiness, our parents, and brothers and sisters, to our country unless we fight the enemy... And to know these you must study, study, and study."

Soo Chul so warmed up sounded like he was delivering a speech. He realized this. So when he finished he grinned awkwardly.

But Sung Koo was most serious, with his eyes fixed at Soo Chul. And this gladdened Soo Chul to no end. The boy's enthusiasm he liked. When Soo Chul finished, Sung Koo's expression said—I could take more. He just sat there. He was not going to stand up. Soo Chul said to himself: "Good, you are a good kid. Be brave and bold. Fight the enemy well. That's all I want!"

(To be continued.)



City planners



Traditional Korean painting "Battle to Liberate Pyongyang" (1965)

By Li Yung Sik



Hien gives Khoi a handkerchief embroidered with these words: "Through waves and wind, in a tempest, or in storm, my heart always will remain true to you!"



"I'm dying, but there is so much yet to be done. I wish I could have done more. If I had not lost my freedom, I'd have knocked off many more Americans, the blessed Americans who came to our land." Thus speaks Khoi before his execution

A New Play

"A Star

over Saigon"



Recently a new play "A Star over Saigon" was staged by the State Drama Theatre of Pyongyang. The new play projected the revolutionary, heroic image of a young Saigon electrician Nguyen Van Troi. The playwright was Pak Hyuk and the play was produced by People's Actor Li Dan.

The name of Nguyen Van Troi is so close to the hearts of the Korean people. The Vietnamese hero thought out a plan to mine a bridge to kill U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara who was on a trip to Saigon for a new plot of aggression in May 1964. And he obtained the approval for the plan from the underground revolutionary organization. But the attempt unfortunately failed and he was arrested. The Saigon puppets left no stone unturned in their attempt to get wind of the revolutionary organization in Saigon but in vain. This undaunted young patriot condemned the invaders and traitors and died a heroic death on the execution ground. The play is based on "I Would Live as He Did," a writing of Phan Thi Quyen, Van Troi's wife.

In the play the hero's name is Nguyen Van Khoi.

As the curtain goes up, Van Khoi and his colleagues of the factory are seen overjoyed as they succeeded in making contacts with the underground organization of the South Vietnam National-Liberation Front. It was a few days after Khoi's wedding. The new couple has not yet visited the bride's parents and relatives as customary, because Khoi is carrying on the revolutionary assignment. Led by a underground political worker, Khoi and his comrades blow up a billet of American pilots. But unfortunately Khoi is captured. Though he faces death at

the hands of the enemy, Khoi encourages and inspires his wife Hien to become a revolutionary fighter, and he himself fights the enemy until the last moment.

On the stage the words of Nguyen Van Troi introduced in his wife's reminiscences are heard through the mouth of the hero reminding the viewers of the revolutionary spirit and lofty inner world of the fighter. Especially the speech of Khoi in the prison is most moving; it makes everyone recall Van Troi's heroism. His towering hatred for the American interventionists and ardent love of the country inspire boundlessly the theatre-goers.

Khoi tearing off the bandage put over his eyes on the execution ground shouts: "Get out of my way! I shall die with my eyes on my beautiful land!" These were the last words of Nguyen Van Troi, which still stir up the people's hate for the U.S. aggressors.

The play represented well how Hien, a gentle, simple woman and devoted wife, grows into a revolutionary fighter. The enemy tortures her husband before her eyes, but

she does not weep but protests against the enemy's savagery.

"Khoi is not dead!" shouts Hien who is marching in the van of the demonstrators, as the curtain falls. And her voice penetrates into every heart.

The producer and cast have staged this play in one spirit—with the Vietnamese people, the people of Nguyen Van Troi, the Korean people are knocking off the American invaders, the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Vietnam.

This is what Li Dan, producer, said: "If our actors and actresses thought they were merely staging an exotic play, I am sure, we would have failed. We have done everything to dramatize this work in the spirit that we the Korean people shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people are fighting the enemy. With this play we wanted to express that our hearts are with the Vietnamese people."

The play "A Star over Saigon" is dedicated to the Vietnamese people, symbolizing the Korean people's active support to and solidarity with the people of Vietnam.



"This is my engagement ring... I want you to wear it. Always, no matter what happens..." Hien is struggling to force her way and give the ring to her husband

SHIN CHAI HO

SHIN CHAI HO was an ardent patriot, an outstanding scholar, and a prominent writer of Korea around the turn of the century.

Many of his works written in his closing days which could not see daylight due to cruel suppression by the Japanese colonialists have recently been discovered. His posthumous works once again cast light on his life and ideology.

THE ROAD OF STRUGGLE

His political essay "Interests" reads in part:

"Should one seek only after one's personal end, it would invite the ruin of all, and the ruin of oneself. Therefore, the wise should protect all even if he should sacrifice himself. If spirit is extinct from the seeking of empty existence, there would remain only the shell. So a patriot will fight until the last man against the enemy. He would prefer a glorious death to slavery."

Such was his call to the people. But it must be added it was his credo too.

Shin Chai Ho was born into a poor scholar's family in 1880. From his early days he set his heart on learning and pored over national classics and foreign books.

Already in his twenties, he was appointed to the position of *Baksa* (Man of Knowledge) and was known for his profound learning and encyclopedic mind.

At the turn of the century the Korean nation found itself in a crisis because of aggression by Japan and other imperialist powers. But the Korean people rose up to save the country. They took up arms to form the volunteer corps and wage an armed struggle, and carried on a patriotic enlightenment movement under the banner of civilization, reforms, and independence. Shin Chai Ho was an ardent advocate of enlightenment, and stood with his colleagues in the forefront of the independence movement, and wielded his pen to critically study society.

Shin Chai Ho with other progressive men formed the "New People's Association," a secret political organization, and endeavored to restore the declining national power. He also used the "Whangsung Shinmoon," "Daihan Daily," and other papers and magazines to denounce the aggressors and traitors, and instill patriotism into the hearts of the people.

He wrote biographies of national heroes of the land, and studied history deeply.

In 1910 when the Japanese imperialists placed Korea under their colonial rule, Shin Chai Ho went abroad to continue with the independence movement.

"Never would I return home until I attain my aim." This was what he told his wife when he left the land; this was his pledge to the country.

First he went to Vladivostok where he published newspapers to imbue his compatriots with patriotism. From there, in 1915, he proceeded to Peking where he worked for the independence movement. Later he moved to Shanghai where he published "New Korea Daily" before returning to Peking. Once in Peking he undertook a more serious study of Korea's history while writing historical and literary works for a long time. It was his view that study and writing constitute an important part of the independence movement.

From his pen came "A Short History of Korea," "A History of Korea," "A Cultural History of Ancient Korea" and other valuable books of history. He also wrote novels "The Dreamland," "A Fierce Battle of Two Dragons," "A Centenarian Priest and A Beauty," "An Iron Hammer of One-eyed King," etc. He also has poems, historical tales and miscellanea to his credit.

During the years of his wandering life poverty always shadowed him. He had no house of his own, his life was like a rolling stone. Then the Japanese were always after him. However, his heart was fired with burning hatred at the enemy and ardent love for the country. He continued his unyielding patriotic literary activities against Japanese imperialism.

In 1928 he was in Dairen, China. (Then Dairen and its adjoining area was under Japanese occupation.) There he was arrested by the Japanese police; he had been working with a secret political organization. The Japanese imperialists tried everything to bring him to his knees. But no brutal tortures could break his will, and his conscience was not for sale. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. But he died in the Lushun prison in 1936 at the age of 57.

HIS PATRIOTIC IDEOLOGY

Shin Chai Ho boundlessly loved his fatherland. He told the people about the proud history and cultural tradition of the country.

He thought. If one loves one's country truly, one should love the rocks and rills of the land, and the people and the customs and habits. Unless one appreciates the country and unless one's heart is in the country, it cannot be said one loves the country. Only when one feels pride in history and celebrated characters of one's own country, courage would develop within one when one is faced with the foes. To love the country, otherwise, is nothing but an empty talk. He wrote:

"A nation, too, has its own beauty. There are excellent points peculiar to the customs, language, history, political life, climate, and everything of one's country. To say one loves the country not knowing this beauty is only a lip service." (From his "Development of Feelings and Patriotism".)

He also stressed that, if one loves the country truly, one should devote one's all to the country, not fearing even death, and there should be no love other than love for the country.

Shin Chai Ho's patriotic idea was closely linked with the idea of independence. It was his stand that the people of any country should take the stand of solving by themselves difficult problems they face; and if they are to take such a stand, they must know about their own country, always pay attention to the affairs of the country and thoroughly oppose and reject flunkeyism, nihilism, dogmatism, and notions of big-power worship. He hated those who "think much of languages and manners of others, and regard others' religions, thoughts, and histories as theirs;" he rejected those who worshipped the people of other country while being totally ignorant of great men of their own country; he had no place for those dogmatists who "do not study the affairs of their own country but only imitate others." And he held nothing but contempt for those who "think that only if certain countries in the East become prosperous, can we win independence, and only if certain Western powers look after us, only then, can we do something."

It can safely be said that history becomes a history only when it deals with the people of that particular country—the masters of the land. He also attached great importance to teaching history to the people if their patriotic spirit was to be enhanced.

He wrote: "To seek after patriotism ignoring history is tantamount to asking a person to see with closed eyes or to run without the feet. Therefore, if the patriotic spirit of the people is to be stirred up, they are to be taught in the history of their own country first." (From his "History and Patriotism".)

He stressed that the history of one's own country must be taught properly, and he himself put heart and soul in the study of the Korean history and in editing it. He criticized and exposed the flunkeyist and nihilist point of view on history and the distortion of the Korean history by the reptile historians of imperialism.

The ideas of Shin Chai Ho who aspired after independence and prosperity of the country showed remarkable progress around the time of the March First Uprising (1919) of the Korean people which took place under the impact of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. Breaking away gradually from the limited scope of the enlightenment movement, Shin Chai Ho turned his attention to the contradictions between the imperialist aggressors and colonial people and between the exploiting and exploited classes. He warmly hailed the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people for national liberation.

He branded the colonialists in his novel "A Fierce Battle of Two Dragons" as the "emperor with a foul crown on, a generalissimo dressed in rawhide, a greasy

foreheaded money bag, a big haughty landlord, a smelly policeman, who sucks and nibbles blood and flesh, and even chews bones."

Shin Chai Ho not only exposed the bestial character of the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys but also appealed to the people to rise up to fight and destroy these beasts. If the proletarians are to exist, he wrote in his "Declaration", they should smash those highjackers who rob them of their existence. Such struggle is inevitable and just. The day when the people destroy such highjackers, it will be the day of final doom for the exploiting class, and it will be the day for the people to win freedom and equality, ultimately the true emancipation of the proletarian class.

From this, he stressed that revolution is the only way for the propertyless people if they were to win the right to life.

HIS OPTIMISTIC PEN

Shin Chai Ho takes a unique place in the history of Korea's literature for his optimistic pen. Free fantasy, grand projection, sharp but passionate style, and distinct characterization identify his novels. He expressed the majestic national spirit and his ardent patriotism in these words: "We will embrace the steep Taibaik mountain ranges in our arms and drink up in one gulf the waters of the East Sea."

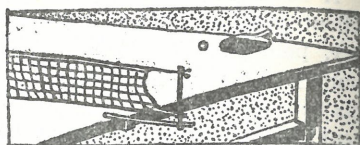
The "Dreamland" is one of his novels, it is in six chapters. It is a work that shuttles between two different worlds of paradise and inferno. Han Nom, hero of the novel, talks with Eulji Moonduk, the famous general of the 6th century Korea in heaven about the Korean history of 5,000 years, and hears the story about Hell where traitors to the nation are locked in from General Kang Gam Chan, the patriot of Korea of the late 10th and the early 11th centuries. The hero of the novel goes to the battlefield to defend the country together with his brothers. The description of the battle impresses the readers how difficult it is for one to fight for the country. And the writer is saying that independence of the country can be won only when the people fight it out overcoming all difficulties and hardships.

Another novel "A Fierce Battle of Two Dragons," his late work, depicts the contradictions and struggle between the heaven, the den of colonial plunderers and class enemies, and the earth representing the home of the propertyless people. The story is about a fierce battle between two dragons, the old that stands for the king of the heaven, and the new, the symbol of emancipation of the proletariat. In this the writer showed the inevitable defeat of the old dragon and the victory of the new dragon, the people.

Thus through these novels one can trace the growth of Shin Chai Ho's ideology—his patriotic spirit in his early literary works gradually developing into a revolutionary spirit of national liberation. And his revolutionary optimism became more pronounced.

(Continued on page 35)

TABLE TENNIS PLAYER PAK SHIN IL



It was in March 1963 when the International Table Tennis Tournament was being on in Bucharest. The press circles of Rumania were loud in praising the 17-year old Korean player, Pak Shin Il, who had just made his debut in the international table tennis arena.

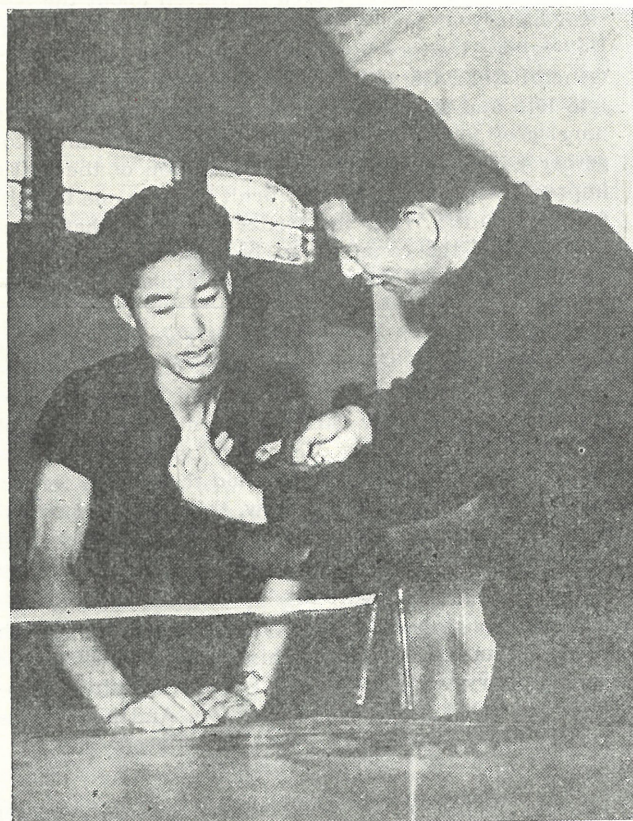
Pak Shin Il electrified the world by defeating renowned pingpong players of the world: Markovic of Yugoslavia, Rozsas of Hungary, and Miko of Czechoslovakia.

In the tournament where eleven teams from eight countries took part, the Korean team won the first place. And Pak Shin Il with Jung Kil Hwa won all the games in the men's team events and he was placed third in men's singles. In the end he was awarded a special prize.

MAKING OF A PLAYER

Born in a worker's family Pak Shin Il showed the natural gift of sports from his early days.

Pak Shin Il (left) is getting new hints from the coach



He was particularly good at table tennis; already at twelve (he was then a first-year student at the junior middle school) he was known as the "pingpong master" throughout the school.

Before long he was made a member of a juvenile sports club (then juvenile sports school). From then on Pak spent much of his time after school at the club drilling his table tennis techniques.

With help of the instructors he constantly improved his skill.

In 1959 he took part in the first national table tennis competitions of the juvenile sports schools, where he won the second in men's singles and the first in men's double of the junior class. Then in the second competitions held in the next year he was placed first both in men's singles and double.

Now the champion among the young players Pak Shin Il kept on drilling and he was ranked as the second in the A-class table tennis team matches in the following year.

He gained confidence in himself through his first games with veterans, and it encouraged him to devote himself to mastering the techniques of both backhand and forehand strokes under the scrupulous guidance of able coaches. His efforts were not in vain and in August 1962 he won the national championships.

The state enrolled him in the Physical Culture Institute where he could perfect further his skills under the guidance of prominent table tennis players of the country. At the institute he mastered various tactics combined with spinning and speed in middle and short distances and got ready to withstand any offensives of his opponents.

AT INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

Pak Shin Il appeared in the 27th World Table Tennis Championships held in Prague in April 1963. It was the second international tournament he took part in. He was one of the best players of the Korean team. At the championships where best players from 52 countries took part, the Korean players were placed sixth in men's team events defeating the teams from Brazil, Indonesia, Australia, and Bulgaria by 5:0 respectively and the Hungarian team by 5:4. During the championships Pak played 30 matches including singles, out of which he registered 27 victories.

In high appreciation of his exertion the Govern-

ment granted him the title of Master of Sports in October 1963.

In the first GANEFO held in 1963 he also played a big role in the Korean table tennis team which won the second place in men's team events. It was here that he beat Hoshino by the score of 2:0, Japan's championship-holder and well-known player in the world table tennis.

In the International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament held in Riga of the Soviet Union in April 1964, Pak was honoured with the first place in men's singles.

Pak Shin Il also took part in the 28th World Table Tennis Championships in which the Korean players were ranked the third in men's team events. As a member of the Korean team he defeated many best players of the world. In the championships he won world-wide fame when he beat back Ogimura, the two-time world championship-holder of Japan, by 3:0 with sudden hard-hitting assaults plus tenacious and skilful offensives and defensives.

In an interview with reporters after the game, Ogimura said: "Pak Shin Il is very good at striking back the ball from all distances. So I simply did not know how to deal with him and I had to remain on the defensive."

In the championships the name of Pak Shin Il appeared on the 17th place on the list of outstanding players of the world.

"TO RECEIVE ALL AND SMASH ALL"

Twenty-year old Pak Shin Il is now a student of the Pyongyang Physical Culture Institute. He is doing well in his studies, too. And he is fond of literary works and history and has keen interest in arts.

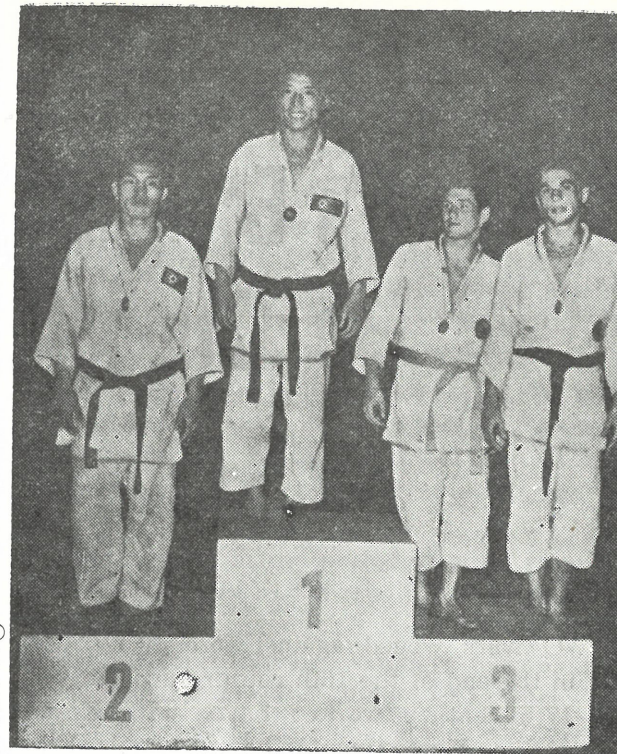
Of course training comes before all others. He is putting heart and soul in preparing for the coming 29th World Table Tennis Championships to be held next year.

This is his daily schedule. Every morning when he gets up he has a course of running, then do some exercises. He has been doing this for the past ten years. In physical exercises he pays much attention to improving quick acts and rotation and increasing the speed, and technics. He often takes part in 100-m dash, 1,500-m run, and basketball and football games.

Twice a day he goes through a heavy training for three hours each time under the guidance of his instructors.

"Receive all and smash all!" is his goal to attain; and "More sweat in training!" is his motto.

Under warm solicitude of the country and good care of the people, Pak Shin Il is now striving for betterment of his techniques to bring glory to Chullima Korea, feeling a swelling sense of joy and hopes in his heart.



In the 63-kilogram class event, Korean judo champions Jo Won Rak and Jo Yang Soo won the first and second places respectively

At World Students Judo Championships

Korean judo champions made a good showing at the 1966 International Students Judo Championships held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, from July 24 to 26. The Korean team won altogether eight medals.

In the 63-kg class event Jo Won Rak of our country defeated his opponents from Holland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, and the Soviet Union, thus qualifying himself to play in the finals.

In the meantime Jo Yang Soo from Korea also defeated in the same class his rivals from Czechoslovakia, Britain, the Soviet Union, Poland, and West Germany. Thus he was entitled to appear in the final round.

Two Koreans, Jo Won Rak and Jo Yang Soo, competed in the final round of 63-kg class. Jo Won Rak won and received a gold medal and Jo Yang Soo a silver one.

On that day, another Korean Pak Ryang O of 75-kg class skilfully performed in open matches with Swedish, West German and Soviet champions of 100-kg class or above. His skill won admiration of the spectators.

In the 80-kg class individual event Kim An Hong won the third place.

Our team defeated the Democratic German team in the semi-final by a score of 3:1. Thus they held the second place in the team events.

The Korean team won eight medals: one gold medal, one silver medal, and six bronze medals.

Leader of the Austrian team called on the Korean judo champions and said Korea's judo is highly developed. And both leaders of the Japanese and British teams praised Korea's judo saying that it reached a high level.

Korea's Economic Development in the 17th-18th Centuries

RIM KWANG CHUL

TWO wars waged against foreign invaders in the end of the 16th century and early in the 17th century worked havoc with Korea.

But the Korean people having repulsed the aggressors, began to rehabilitate the land and build a new life. And economy and culture flourished around the turn of the 18th century.

Farming instruments were made in great numbers; land was reclaimed; a number of reservoirs and canals were built in various parts. Thus the area of paddy-fields was greatly expanded. Indeed the 18th century saw the acreage widened much more than the years before the wars. According to records, reservoirs numbered more than 3,500, and over 2,200 dikes were built. Pedaled water mills were popularized to irrigate the fields, while new farming tools appeared. All this increased remarkably the rice harvest. Then red pepper, pumpkin, tomato, tobacco, and potato were widely raised. Ginseng had so far been a wild medicinal herb, but people gradually developed the ginseng culture, Kaesong eventually becoming its centre. The growth of new crops and plants brought about changes to the country's economy, and food-stuffs became more plentiful. Korea's ginseng and tobacco were in good demand at home and abroad.

The 18th century witnessed a new development of handicraft which had so far been monopolized by the government. Various daily necessities and handicraft works were turned out by the farmers as their side line, then there appeared many artisans.

Among many products particularly notable were bambooware produced in the southwestern

area and ramie cloth of close texture, paper, and ink-stick in the central part of Korea. Especially porcelain and mother-of-pearl inlaid lacquer ware were admired far and wide not only for their utility but artistic value inside and outside the country.

It was in this period brassware was manufactured in numbers in the small artisan's workshops which had long existed.

The growth in agriculture and handicraft prompted the advancement of commerce.

Agricultural produce and handicraft goods went to all parts of the land through the hands of traders. Up to then most of agricultural produce and special products of localities were taken away as tax and tribute by the feudal rulers. Then leaving behind what they needed, they had certain merchants sold the remaining. But with the rapid growth in output, the control of the feudal authorities over commerce gradually slipped away, while trade flourished.

During this period commodity economy began to take root, too. From time immemorial in various areas fairs had been held every five days, where exchanges took place on a big scale. But from the latter part of the 17th century traders appeared to deal in products of all regions. More itinerant traders were to be found. As the 18th century rolled on, it was recorded, there were over 1,000 fairs in the country. And a number of merchant guilds came into being to conduct the trading throughout the land. All this played against the feudal natural economy.

In 1678 the feudal authorities issued coins to be used in all parts of the country. It should be noted, however, this was not the first coinage in

Korea. Its history goes back further. But it was the first one in the sense that the coin had value in all parts of the country. It proved that commodity economy had begun to hold sway over the country's economy. In the 17th century, the feudal court gradually replaced the old system of collecting taxes and tribute in kind with a new system under which all taxes and tribute were paid with rice, later in cash. This process took some 100 years, promoting greatly the development of trade, and resulted in the further extension of commodity economy. Such political centres as Seoul, Pyongyang, and Taegu developed into commercial towns. Some 90 big stores opened in Seoul, and other commercial centres—Wonsan and Masan—made their appearance. Foreign trade thrived, too. Merchants of Seoul, Euijoo, Kaesong, and Pusan traded with their counterparts of Japan, China and others. Commercial capital kept swelling; wealthy merchants invested part of their money in handicraft. Though mining gold, silver, and copper ores was under the strict control of the government, the rich bought feudal officials over to control mines. More and more small artisan's workshops were organized in the field of brassware. Thus capitalism began to bud within the framework of feudal society.

Not a few merchants practised usury on ploughmen. They had thus made peasants their debtors and eventually extorted land.

So far land had been under the strict control of the feudal authorities, while some nobles and privileged circles were given land and authorized to tax people. But in the 18th century sale of land became more open. Gradually there were more merchants, who bought land and collected rents on their land. In such cases, relations between the landlord and the tenant were of purely economic nature, not of the feudal caste as had been hitherto. Now the old landownership underwent new changes; a new landowner class appeared, a significant event in history of Korea's land problem. And it made a

(Continued from page 31)

Of his fantasy, it must be said that his visionary world was not a mere fancy. The writer himself provided explanation. First he said, it represented the fervent passion of the writer who had many dreams; second, it was from his wish to express himself freely

considerable change in the feudal caste. In 1801 the feudal court burnt all the documents on slaves and proclaimed their freedom. According to records, there were some 70,000 slave men and women owned by the government, who had constantly struggled for freedom. Now the slaves became as good as serfs as far as the economic life was concerned though their social position was still low. All this points to the fact that the feudal rulers had come to realize that it was undesirable to invite constant complaint and resistance from bondservants by chaining them to the old status. All these changes made it difficult for the rulers to maintain any longer the old caste.

As is shown, in the period starting from the late 17th century and through the 18th century agriculture and handicraft flourished in Korea, with the result that new changes took place in landownership and the feudal caste system, and a new commodity economy appeared. Early in the first half of the 19th century these changes went still a step further. A wage system was introduced in the domains of mining and handicraft; manufacture production was further increased.

The growing commodity production accelerated the class differentiation among the peasants. Moreover, all this served to usher in new wider domestic markets. Korea's feudal economy had thus entered upon a new path of growth; feudal Korea was ready on its own to move towards a new and modern society. As a matter of fact, the process had started.

Scholars of the capitalist world speak of "stagnation of Asia" habitually and maintain that such "stagnation" was cast aside only when capitalism of Western countries and the United States penetrated into Asia. But historical developments in Korea give a lie to these contentions.

The Korean working people were tirelessly labouring to develop their economy and paving the road toward a new society and economy.

without any restriction; third, he found freedom in dream where he could freely expose his world while the reality tied up his limbs. In other words, the writer could express his many a dream through the form of fantasy.

Shin Chai Ho holds an important place in Korea's literature as a writer of revolutionary optimism.

What Is Behind "Boom"?

It is Johnson's belief that war is the best way for improving the U.S. economy. And the United States government continuously is throwing men and weapons into South Vietnam. *Newsweek* says the U.S. now has 275,000 military men in Vietnam, but the figure will reach 400,000 by the end of this year.

U.S. generals in South Vietnam are carrying out a series of military operations. On February 18, the Japanese Jiji News Agency reported that 30 U.S. "B-52" bombers flew to bomb a mountainous area in the central part of South Vietnam. The bombing lasted some ten minutes, and it cost the U.S. 2 bombers and a colossal sum. But the war results were that U.S. bombers burnt down some jungle areas.

Such "unsuccessful operations," however, never make the U.S. monopoly capitalists worry because the squandering of a huge amount of military material would raise the prices of war supplies in the United States so that they can make huge profits.

Now the prices of war hardware in the U.S. have jumped 10 to 20 times as against ten years ago. The price of a bomber, for instance, has soared from 200,000-600,000 dollars to 11,000,000-12,000,000 dollars; that of a submarine from 5,000,000 dollars to 90,000,000 dollars. This is not all. Various military expenditures are climbing, too. According to official data released by the Pentagon, U.S. troops in South Vietnam now spend 18,000,000 dollars a day on the average. Then non-government sources in the United States estimate that by the end of this year 38,000,000 dollars will be needed to maintain U.S. troops in South Vietnam every day. The U.S. casualties increased 4 times compared with last year.

So an increasing number of U.S. men are dying and material loss of the U.S. is increasing while the U.S. monopoly capitalists are raking up huge profits from the Vietnam war.

That was why the "U.S. Youth Movement Against War and Fascism" demanded in its statement: U.S. soldiers are dying while big corporations are becoming richer... We should not waste our lives for the profit-seeking corporations.

Basing themselves on such a war boom, the economic

advisors to President Johnson at the beginning of this year gleefully spoke of the soundness of U.S. economy.

Nowadays, however, these "prophets" have begun to have another look at U.S. economy. They are saying U.S. economy and defence face an uncertainty. They are greatly worried over the dark shadow that is following the "economic boom." To use Johnson's words they are becoming "more nervous."

What makes them worry?

U.S. aggression in Vietnam demands bigger military spendings, which ultimately fill the pockets of the monopoly capitalists. The military expenditures, needless to say, come from taxes.

In the 1966 fiscal year which ended on June 30 the United States government, in anticipation of the escalation of the Vietnam war, increased the annual budgetary expenditure to 112,800,000,000 dollars, the largest figure in the history of the U.S., out of which direct military expenditure was 58,300,000,000 dollars. Besides this, when indirect military expenditure, such as funds for space exploration and additional spendings for the Vietnam war were added up, nearly 80 per cent of the total expenditure went for military purposes.

For the large budget, the U.S. government took various emergency measures: collecting more taxes, bringing up the date of tax payment, selling government securities. Yet, they had to carry over a big deficit to the 1967 fiscal year. This fact shows that even if more taxes are sought and peaceful expenditures are cut for the ever growing military spendings, the deficit will keep growing.

What's more, there is a limit in the ability of the people to pay taxes. And the American people have already passed such limit. In 1963, every American taxpayer paid 834 dollars on an average, but the figure will jump to 1,047 dollars in 1966. This amount is more than one-third of everyone's earning on the average. And this is equal to what some 60,000,000 low-income group people have to sustain themselves a year. Now it is clear that the U.S. government can no more squeeze the people for the huge military expenditure.

It is not fortuitous that today in the United States more taxes are sought in every way and fascistization

is being stepped up. But the people's resistance against the Johnson Administration is growing too. The sale of bonds and securities is not enough to make up the ever-increasing military spendings. At present, the United States government has a deficit of 316,500,000,000 dollars and it has to pay out 100,000,000,000 dollars for the redemption of public loans in recent years.

The growing military expenditure invites a bigger government spending and a bigger deficit. Then it will bring a heavier tax burden for the people, which means the shrinkage in the people's purchasing power. All this will result in a vicious inflation. And the Vietnam war is making the picture still worse. For the Vietnam war the U.S. government allocated 4,600 million dollars in the 1966 budget, but it foresees 10,300 million dollars in the 1967 budget. Of this, Walter Lippmann wrote: "These figures are misleading. For until recently the build-up has been carried on chiefly by drawing upon the accumulated stocks of material and trained man-power... The stocks have been drawn down as far as is prudent." Up until now, they had used what there had been, so no additional appropriations were needed for them. However, because of the continuance of the "hopeless war," these stocks are being drawn down and it has become necessary to supplement them, accordingly. And in order to fill the gap, they have to increase the military spendings by a large margin. The further expansion of military expenditure will make inflation worse, and it will inevitably aggravate the U.S. economic crisis. Moreover, the rising prices will work with great destructive power on U.S. economy, where credit buying takes an important place.

That is why Johnson is troubled, saying that the "immediate concern of the government" is to check the soaring prices.

As is seen above, the Vietnam war and the militarization of U.S. economy are only aggravating the U.S. economic crisis and expediting the overall collapse of U.S. economy. An American economist said that the U.S. cannot stop the war for fear of depression but they are spending their last pennies.

The cherished hope of the U.S. ruling circles to bring about a "boom" from their barbarous war against Vietnam is gone with the wind. Today the U.S. militarists feel uneasy because of the repeated defeats U.S. troops are suffering in Vietnam.

Wall Street's war-mongers and Washington's policy-makers are shuddering before another economic depression hanging low over the United States. The U.S. war-maniacs, wielding weapons, are further intensifying the criminal schemes against the liberation struggle

of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including the people of Vietnam. They are making a show of power. However, everywhere they are being given one blow after another. Then the economic crisis in the United States is becoming worse.

As the wheel of history cannot be turned back, the U.S. imperialists who are going headlong towards collapse and ruin cannot save themselves from the catastrophic situation.

More Deserters

Since Pak Jung Hi's coup there has been a sharp increase in the number of deserters in the South Korean puppet army. According to the South Korean sources, between 1961 and 1964 there were on the average 8,000 deserters every year. But last year some 18,000 men ran away from Pak Jung Hi's army. This year the figure has swollen at least 50 per cent over the past year. Panic-stricken with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitors even staged the "special preventive campaign against desertion". And all terrorist bodies, the puppet army, and police were ordered out to catch deserters. Nevertheless, the matter is getting worse.

According to Pak Jung Hi, these men desert because they had "an unfortunate family life" and were "weary of rigid discipline."

But the truth is this. Men desert the South Korean puppet army because Pak Jung Hi and his gang are sending South Korean youths to the aggressive war of the U.S. in South Vietnam for cannon fodder for Yankees.

More Publications Suspended

Pak Jung Hi and his group who are doing everything to hide their vicious rule from the eyes of the world banned recently 41 more publications under the label of reporting informations detrimental to the regime. Among the publications newly suspended are the *Sege Minbo*, *Ryungnam Choonchoo*, and *Yudam*. They were ordered closed because, according to Pak Jung Hi's regime, they could not keep up the level of circulation. With this, over 200 periodicals have been banned this year.

POPULARIZATION OF SPORTS AND CHAMPIONS

Sports and physical culture has become so popular to become an inseparable part of everyday life for all. Yet, things were very much different until the country's liberation from Japanese colonial rule. Then few could enjoy sports and physical culture.

At the first conference of sportsmen held in January 1946 following the country's liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"In future the sports and physical culture of Korea should develop as an important part of the work for building up the country, for independence and democratic development of Korea. In other words, we should develop sports and physical culture of the whole people, which would train the people physically and morally in order to bring up brave fighters, the country builders who will build democratic Korea."

Workers of the Pyongyang City Planning Bureau doing some exercises on the Daidong Promenade

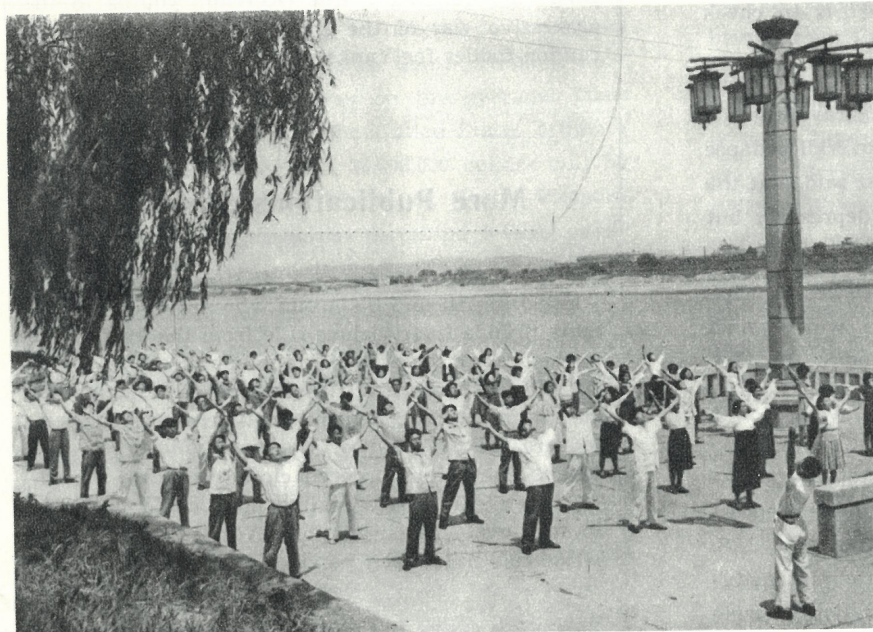
This has been the guiding principle in the field of sports and physical culture in our country ever since.

No more was sports and physical culture what it had been—turning out a handful of champions and a vehicle of entertainment for the privileged classes. Sports and physical culture began to serve the entire people in improving their health

conditions and cultivating a sound mind.

To popularize sports and physical culture the government has established a long time ago a system of guidance; moreover it gave an orientation in this field.

The national physical fitness test which started in 1948 is of great significance in popularizing athletics among the masses. The test aims



at making the working people and youths and children acquire certain degrees in some definite events.

Besides, in 1949 the government designated the second Sunday of October as Athletic Day. On that day a variety of sports events takes place throughout the country.

The rapid development of national economy after the Korean war laid a solid material foundation for the further growth in sports and physical culture.

Stadiums, gymnasiums, and other modern facilities were built everywhere in the country and various sports apparatus were supplied. Scientific research institute for



A scene from the mass display "The Revolutionary Age"

physical culture and sports, sportsmen's hospital, and sports publishing house came into being. Then measures were taken to turn out trained personnel for this field; Physical Culture Institute opened, the faculties of gymnastics were added to normal schools and teachers colleges. And training centres for cadres of physical culture and sports were built in every province.

Moreover, sports organizations came into being everywhere—in factories, mills, and offices, schools, and farm villages. Today our working people take part in various sports activities according to their occupations, constitution, likes, disposition, and natural and weather conditions of the localities. Physical exercises, running, swimming, hiking—the main items in physical training—traditional national sports, production gymnastics, production competitions, sports for national defence, and physical exercises for medical treatment are widely popularized.

Particularly, in this connection mention must be made of the mass

gymnastic display—a testimony to physical training taking the mass character. In Pyongyang, and every province, city, and county mass displays are widely held, and experts have been trained for this field. Mass displays "The Era of Revolution," "Chullima Korea," and "The Era of the Workers' Party of Korea" projected well the actual conditions of the country in grand epical phenomena and showed highly polished technics of gymnastics. They have blazed a new path in this field.

Physical training takes an important place in school—it will train the young people into reliable workers possessing knowledge, virtue, and sound body and bring up new sportsmen. The government policy of combining education with production and physical training is being successfully carried out in all schools. The students and pupils regularly hold extra-curricular sports activities for an hour every day, then they have "sports day." In this way, they are growing to be competent workers possessing a sound body, intrepid spirit, living

knowledge, and noble morality.

In our society where man is re-

The girl basketballers of the weaving shop discussing tactics for the coming inter-shop matches at the Pyongyang Textile Mill





AT A JUVENILE Athletic Club

JANG SUK HOON

CHUNNAI township, the seat of Chunnai County in Kangwon Province, is situated north of Wonsan, a port city on the eastern coast. In this local town there is a juvenile athletic club as in other cities of the country.

It was a summer afternoon when we visited the club.

A new building came in sight. We could see many young people were in training on the compound. The building houses a boxing ring, volleyball and table tennis courts.

We met the club manager who told us about his club:

"To bring up and train promising young athletes, last year a number of athletic clubs were established in all cities and county seats in place of the juvenile sports schools in major cities. Together with knowledge and virtue, sound body is an important element of education for the young generation. And our club plays a big role in this programme."

Then he said that his club had 140 members divided into two groups:

students and children. Each group is divided into several sections—track and field, football, volleyball, callisthenics, boxing, table tennis, radio sending and receiving, etc. Track and field, volleyball, table tennis, radio sending and receiving are trained in two groups—boys and girls.

The children group enlists middle school boys and girls of the age group between 12 and 15. The students group consists of students of technical or higher technical schools up to 19 years old. Children who finish the children group are promoted to the students group. Training in each group takes two years. A year has two terms. The club does not meet when its members have examinations at their regular schools.

The composition of members of the clubs in other areas is similar to this one as a whole. But what children take up depends on the circumstances of localities and instructors. In a word, these clubs serve to bring up promising young athletes.

After the talk with the manager, we went out to the playground where young footballers were in training under the guidance of an instructor, a graduate of the Physical Culture Institute. We were told they were training for the coming national athletic meets.

The club holds 4 training periods every week, a period running 90 minutes. The training includes both the theory work and practice. Emphasis is placed on the general physical training. The club aims to make its members possess well-developed physique and acquire basic skills in their chosen fields. The children

spend some 80 per cent of their time in the club for general physical build-up, the rest for cultivating certain sports techniques. In the students group it is half and half.

According to the programme prepared by the Korean Sports and Physical Culture Guidance Committee for the students group, 115 hours are given for general physical training, 86 hours for developing technics in specialized fields, and 156 hours for field training.

Children as young as ten take basic training—the children interested in track and field, swimming, skiing, figure skating, and table tennis.

We also watched children playing volleyball, football, boxing, callisthenics, radio sending and receiving. Some practices took place in branch clubs. They do short distance running, round-the-field race, gymnastics on iron bar, weightlifting, hand-standing, exercise on the whirl and wall bars, etc. The club is provided with all facilities for these trainings. Most of them have been installed at the state expense.

Even uniforms and shoes are provided by the government.

Each teacher selects a few most promising students to give them a private coaching for thirty minutes to an hour after the regular training.

We met a well-built boy of 16 called Kim Moo Yung at the boxing ring. We were told he was a promising boxer. He looked husky, and his movements were quick and punctual.

After the training, this future boxer told us: "The instructor guides us in every way. We are trained through matches—they are serious enough to be called a real match. I

like many sports, but I like boxing best. I dream to become a topnotch ring-fighter."

We dropped in at the Chunnai Middle School, many students of which are enlisted in the club. When we asked him if the children who go to the club are behind in their school work, the principal of the school Kim Choon Sup told us:

"No. The club members from our school do well in study. They are good Young Pioneers, too."

Each student takes part in sports and art circles according to his or her liking. Only those children who possess extraordinary aptitude for sports can join the club.

We learned, too, that the club manager would often visit schools, where he chooses suitable students and makes them undergo physical examination after consultation with

the school authorities. And he enlists them in his club according to their specialities. But there is a twenty-day aptitude test for one before one becomes a member. In every April the club admits applicants, but if anyone promising is found the club accepts him at all times.

We came back to the club to have a talk with some members, who spoke of their pleasant life and hope. They looked healthy and happy. Then they expressed in unison their determination—they would work hard and cultivate sports skills to be worthy of the solicitude of the government which is making them study free and develop their abilities to the full.

Indeed these future athletes—they are in all parts of the country—promise the nation more sports and physical culture.



Girls learning callisthenics

garded as the most precious, the government shows special solicitude for promotion of the people's health. The entire working people enjoy the right to work and rest, and right to get medical treatment free of charge. And physical culture is an indispensable part of their daily life.

Thanks to the rapid progress in physical culture among the entire people a great number of promising sportsmen appeared and their techniques keep developing.

There are many Merited Sportsmen, Masters of Sports, in addition to a great number of fine champions.

Our sportsmen go through a rigid training to master techniques. During the past five years, for instance, Korean champions have broken world records 37 times and national records 1,639 times.

Our sportsmen appeared in the world sports arena where they made good showings.

Our football players have had

several matches with footballers of world-wide fame with good records. And they took part in the 8th World Football Championships, where our team advanced to the quarter-finals.

Our table-tennis players who began to appear at the world table-tennis championships in 1961 for the first time held the third place in the 28th World Table-tennis Championships in 1965, and in the same year they were placed second in the International Table-tennis

Invitation Competitions held in Peking.

Shin Keum Dan has got world-wide fame on several occasions in woman's 400-m and 800-m runs.

In speed skating too, our skaters have made goods records. Woman skater Han Pil Hwa ranked second in 3,000-m event in the 9th Winter Olympic Games. And Kim Song Soon won the first place in the 1,500-m event and second place in the 1,000-m event, and she was

placed second in total points in the 1966 World Women's Speed-skating Championships.

Notable progresses have also been made in women's basketball and women's volleyball.

Our women basketballers won over the "T.T.T." team of the Soviet Union which had held championship for a long time in the contests for the European championship trophy. Our women volleyball team defeated

Japan's combined women's team, one of the strongest in the world.

Besides, remarkable successes have also been recorded in marathon race, boxing, weightlifting, wrestling, judo, swimming, cycling, shooting, radio sending and receiving, etc.

All evidence indicates that physical culture and sports will become more popular in our country, and the sports techniques too will improve more rapidly.

The Aggressors Dream Old Dreams Again

TODAY the Japanese militarists are accelerating militarization of the country in all fields, political and economic included. At the same time they are busy in their scheme to restore the old "spiritual foundation" of militarism.

Brazenly advocating a new version of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," they are clamouring that the aggressive wars launched by the Japanese militarists in the past were beneficial. They are attempting to justify Japan's wars of aggression which had brought innumerable disasters and misfortunes on the peoples of Korea and Asia. It is their contention that those wars were of "righteous cause"—they "defended" Asia from the invasion of the Western Powers. They are also advocating even "Great Asianism" with Japan as the leader.

Once the Japanese rulers called for a "United States of Japan", which would include Korea and Taiwan. And recently their arrogance reached a new high to speak of "Japan, the big power" and "Japan's leadership in Asia."

This is a rehash of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," showing that the revived militarists of Japan are treading in the footsteps of their aggressive forefathers.

Japanese imperialism which belatedly embarked upon the road of capitalist development through the incomplete bourgeois reform in 1868, had done everything for their aggressive end, currying favour with the Western Powers. The Japanese imperialists committed aggression against the neighbouring countries and plundered these areas.

Japanese imperialism, with the backing of the U.S.-British imperialists, made Korea its colony in 1910. It seized Taiwan and the Pescadores in 1895 and southern Sakhalin and Liaotung in 1905. Then in 1931, the Japanese imperialists occupied Manchuria. Japan thus became a big colonial power. In 1937 it launched a full-scale armed invasion of China in a wild attempt to occupy the whole of China.

Such an endless chain of aggressive designs led Japan to clashing with the United States and Britain—the two powers which had Japan under their wings. Since then Japan had turned to fascist Germany and Italy. Before long it became a partner in the triple military alliance in an attempt to redivide the world. The triple military alliance stipulated that Japan, Germany, and Italy should recognize and respect their occupation of Asia and Europe.

When Hitler Germany invaded France in May, 1940, the Japanese imperialists babbled about the "establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with Japan, Manchuria, and China and the South Sea

Islands." Under the plan, the Japanese militarists saw a vast "co-prosperity sphere" which would embrace industrial Japan, bean-producing Manchuria, China of copper and iron, Indo-China and Thailand of rice, Indonesia which leads the world in the output of rubber and tungsten, Eastern Siberia of gold and timber, and Australia of wool and wheat. Such was the undisguised expression of Japan's aggressive intentions on these regions. Their so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" was a scheme to rule the whole of Asia.

The notion of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" of the Japanese imperialists is an equivalent for "new order in Europe" of fascist Germany—a wild notion of establishing control over the whole area of Asia.

The aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism was revealed all the more clearly in the atrocities and plunder they had committed in the Southeast Asian countries and on the Pacific islands during the second world war.

When the Japanese aggressive army started the Pacific war they occupied Southeast Asian countries and islands on the Pacific and suppressed the struggle of the inhabitants for national liberation and independence. All they wanted was to squeeze human and material resources from these regions for their aggression.

As soon as they occupied Wake Island, the Japanese army proclaimed Wake Island belonging to Imperial Japan and ordered the islanders "to abide by Japanese rule or be killed." A great number of the islanders were slaughtered.

The Japanese aggressors murdered people at random and drove a great number of people to fight in the war or build military establishments. Numerous people met their death from cruel toil. Even according to statements made by the Japanese war criminals, in the construction of the railway connecting Burma and Thailand alone, some 150,000 had been brought in from Indonesia, Burma, Malaya, and China, out of whom some 100,000 were dead.

The Japanese army, which occupied Indonesia in March 1942 and set up a military government, recruited more than 2,000,000 young men for army and forced labour. This was not all. The Japanese occupationists mercilessly slaughtered more than 2,000,000 innocent people in Vietnam and 1,100,000 in the Philippines.

Such mass slaughters and the loss of a great number of young people made the economies of those regions stagnant. On top of it, there was the cruel pillage, with the result that prices climbed and the people had to suffer from famine and poverty.

In one year of 1943 alone, Japanese imperialism took away 1,000,000 tons of rice from Vietnam and brewed 17,800,000 decalitres of alcohol for military use from rice. As a result, between 1944 and 1945 about 2,000,000 Vietnamese people died of hunger. Things were little different in other countries, Cambodia, Burma, and the Philippines. Moreover, as the supply route was cut off in the closing years of the war, they lived off the occupied-areas, and their plunder of human and material resources became worse.

During the period of the Pacific war, the Japanese imperialists took away properties to the value of 500 billion won in the Japanese currency from Southeast Asia.

Besides, Japanese imperialism committed innumerable crimes in Southeast Asia during the Pacific war.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese militarists are doing everything to embellish their sordid past in the hope to lay an ideological ground for translating the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" into reality.

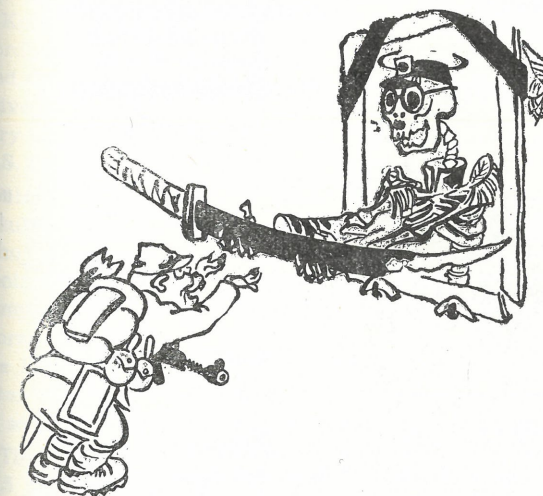
If there is any difference to be noted, it can be termed in this way. In the past they had worked for the "Sphere" with fascist Germany and Italy during World War II, but today they are working actively backed by Washington.

After the last world war, the Pentagon has revived the dying Japanese militarists with a view to using them as the "shock brigade" for aggression on Asia, a step in its path of world domination. Today Japan's armament has swollen several times compared with the pre-war years.

At the bidding of Washington, the Sato government, having paved the road to reinvade South Korea through the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" concluded with the

TREADING IN TOJO'S FOOTSTEPS

Sato: "I will follow your example."



South Korean Miners in West Germany Go on Strike

Some 2,100 miners, dragged to West Germany from South Korea, went on strike on June 23, demanding a wage hike and payment of special allowances.

Tricked by sweet words of Pak Jung Hi, they were taken to West Germany. And they have been driven like cattle ever since they set foot on the West German soil.

Among those taken to West Germany, 120 men died already or returned home maimed, some escaped successfully.

In the latter part of last June 300,000 miners of West Germany waged a big strike. The South Korean miners joined the West German miners and those brought in from other countries in the strike against the ruthless German mine owners.

Pak Jung Hi clique, is trying to rewrite Article 9 of the Constitution so as to legalize overseas dispatch of Japanese troops. This shows well how far the Japanese warlords have gone.

Then it should be noted that while the Japanese militarists had used the slogan "the eight corners of the world under one roof" in the past, now they come out with such sweet words "friend" and "helper".

They make economic penetration into other countries through "economic co-operation," "aid," "credit," "Southeast Asia development bank"—part of the "reparation agreements".

In his policy statement on January 23, Japanese Prime Minister Sato expressed Japan's intention to render more "aid" and improve "co-operation" with Asian countries, demanding the formation of an "Asian community" for the "development" of Asia.

Moreover, last year, Japan started to send to Afro-Asian countries its scouts for aggression—the "Japanese youth corps for co-operation," a copy of U.S. "Peace Corps."

Needless to say, all this is for paving the way for overseas expansion of Japan's monopoly capitalism and aggression and laying the ground for dispatch of Japanese troops.

Thus revived, rearmed Japanese militarism has thrown off its disguise; it is more cunning and more aggressive. It is precisely for this that the Japanese people are vigorously fighting against Japanese militarism. And the peoples of Asia and the world who tasted bitter experiences are watching cautiously every step of the Japanese militarists that are set for re-invasion of Asia.

Should the Japanese militarists become foolhardy and attempt to realize their old dream refusing to draw a lesson, they would be judged more severely by the world people.

The Pentagon and South Korea

KYE SUK HO

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation, who enjoy a history of many thousands of years, have suffered for the past 21 years a national tragedy owing to the territorial division caused by the artificial barrier—the Military Demarcation Line (the 38th Parallel at first). The people are unable to see and write to each other separated in North and South in their own country. The country is divided by the 160-mile Demarcation Line that runs across the Korean peninsula.

In the South the U.S. troops 60,000 strong equipped with atomic weapons and guided missiles—Honest John, Lacrosse, Nike-Hercules, and Hawk—are glaring on the North.

The U.S. occupation forces consist of the U.S. First Army Corps, U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. 7th Division, U.S. 4th Missile Unit, U.S. 38th Anti-aircraft Brigade, U.S. 314th Air Division, quartermaster troops, and so on. All these are under the command of the U.S. 8th Army, sometimes called U.N. command. And of course the South Korean puppet army is under U.S. 8th Army Command.

In May U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara stated that the Pentagon has no intention of reducing the number of U.S. troops in South Korea and that U.S. occupation forces will stay on. But one may ask: Why do U.S. forces stay in South Korea thousands of miles

away from the continental U.S.? The successive occupants of the White House have put up many a pretext. They have said that America has its armed forces in South Korea in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. and on the request of the South Korean regime. They also speak of U.S. "commitments" and "pledge" as the "liberator" of Korea.

Then what are the U.N. resolutions? The notoriety of Washington-inspired U.N. resolutions is known to all—the U.N. resolutions were unlawfully cooked up with one end in view, that is, the division of Korea and justification of U.S. aggression against the people of Korea. The world knows that the war-mongers of Washington started the war in Korea and presented the U.N. with resolutions "requesting U.N. interference." It was and is U.S. aim to achieve their aggressive end in Korea and other areas of Asia. This is an open secret.

Washington's favourite phrases, "commitments" and "pledge," are sheer nonsense. If the U.S. army were a genuine "liberator" as they like to have people believe, they would have guaranteed independence to the Korean people in accordance with the latter's wishes after Japan's unconditional surrender in World War II and they would have left South Korea without delay.



Another war game of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea which is busy preparing for a new war

But the U.S. occupation army, embellishing itself as "liberator," gathered a brood of pro-Japanese elements under its wing in South Korea. Washington is for permanent division of Korea. It has occupied South Korea for all these years since 1945. Recently the U.S. policy-makers have gone the length of bringing U.S. revived Japanese militarists to South Korea.

It is not for nothing that the U.S. should be doing everything to keep their troops in South Korea and perpetuate Korea's division. It has been a long-standing scheme of the U.S. government to make South Korea a supply centre for aggression on the Asian areas. Blinded by its greed for world domination, Washington has long worked to this end.

In his *Roosevelt and Russo-Japanese War*, Tyler Dennett wrote that 30 years before the outbreak of the American-Spanish War (1898) there had been many Americans, especially among naval officers, who thought that the United States should have a few naval bases in the Far East, and ports of Korea were often discussed in connection with this matter.

At long last the chance came. U.S. came to occupy South Korea in place of the Japanese militarists beaten in World War II.

No sooner had it stationed its troops in South Korea than it installed a military government, whose decree No. 1 read to the effect that a military government has been set up in the territory of Korea south of the 38th degree north latitude... Any act of resistance to the occupying forces would be punished severely. It goes without saying that the U.S. military government in South Korea was for converting South Korea into a military base for its aggression on Asia.

Early in 1946 the U.S. weekly *Saturday Evening Post* wrote, "Korea is part of U.S. frontier." And a U.S. State Department official stated—the geographical location of Korea makes it desirable for all the countries interested in the Far East to control Korea and rule its people. Such is what U.S. has been driving in South Korea.

Then the *New York Journal and American* put it: South Korea is the most important outpost and strategic base on the Pacific, from which the United States can stage attacks on any areas of North Asia.

Korea lies in a corner of the Asiatic Continent and borders on the socialist countries—the Soviet Union and China. South Korea is conveniently located to receive supplies and reinforcements from the U.S. military bases in Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines when U.S. decides to launch war.

The Pentagon has designed to make South Korea a supply base in their adventurous scheme to seize the whole of Korea and turn it into a "beach-head" and a "point of strategic importance" against the socialist camp. To this end, the Pentagon maintains in South Korea over a half of its ground forces stationed in the Pacific areas, and shipped in various types of nuclear weapons, rockets and guided missiles for its dozen or so strategic points in South Korea.

The rulers of Washington have given South Korea 36.5 per cent of the total military "aid" earmarked to all areas of the Far East—a point which illustrates how important South Korea is in U.S. war plans.

Of course money is spent to expand the strength of

the South Korean army, a cheap mercenary army, on an extensive scale.

William Roberts, head of the first U.S. military advisory group to South Korea, blared that the U.S. should have a watch-dog army in South Korea, a loyal but most inexpensive army. And numberless South Korean young people are forced into the puppet army by the U.S. occupation forces who are working through military aid to get the "maximum effect" with the "minimum expense". As a result, today South Korea is a huge military barrack. The numerical strength of the South Korean army, a huge cannon fodder for the Pentagon, has topped the mark of 600,000. The figure is 13.6 times over the Philippines, 3.7 times over Thailand and Spain, and 2.2 times over Turkey in proportion to the size of the population.

At the bidding of the White House South Korea has sent 27,000 South Korean young men to fight the dirty U.S. war in South Vietnam. Now South Korea is set to send additional 20,000 men.

Foot-soldiers, navy men, and air force have been sent, not excluding technical servicemen.

All this shows that South Korea is a real military base of the United States.

The South Korean regime is a body of puppets, while the U.S. holds real power in all domains, political, economic, and military. Then the South Korean people are bled white for the maintenance of the huge army.

This year some 68,000,000,000 won, or over 80 per cent of the budget of the Seoul regime, has been earmarked for war. It has driven the South Korean people into an untold plight—the people are saying it is the worst in history.

Master and footman



Pak

Flames of Resistance

KIM HO YUNG

WHEN October comes around every year, I recall the Popular Uprising which took place in 1946, twenty years ago, in South Korea. Thoughts go on racing through my mind and what took place is recreated in my memory.

It was the first mass struggle for national salvation, against U.S. imperialism. The U.S. army, calling itself "liberator," landed in South Korea after the Japanese surrender. No sooner had they occupied South Korea than the U.S. army cast off the mask. The occupation army set up a "military government" in place of the Japanese government-general in Korea, dissolved the people's committees the South Korean people had established. Then overall persecution and oppression of the democratic political parties and social organizations started.

In May 1946 the American rulers concocted the infamous "Jungpan-sa Printing House counterfeit case" reminiscent of the nazi Reichstag fire in 1933. With the dreamed-up case, the American military government wanted to outlaw the Communist Party and close down democratic newspapers.

The American occupation army left no stone unturned in their scheme to fortify their colonial foothold by rearing and recruiting the reactionary forces in South Korea. Needless to say, it went with suppression of the democratic forces.

In the meantime Wall Street began to grasp South Korea's economy. A large number of factories and mills were closed down or dismantled, and eventually South Korea was a mere market for surplus U.S. goods. They also seized land and robbed the peasants of an enormous volume of grain. All this swelled the number of jobless and made the already bad food situation worse. Now the people were placed in a pitiable plight.

Under the circumstances there was no alternative for the South Korean people but to fight against U.S. colonial rule and for unification, independence, and democratization of the country. The great achieve-

ments that the people in the North had scored in democratic reforms were a great inspiration to them.

At last their struggle developed into a popular uprising in October 1946. The spark was the September general strike.

On September 15, 1946, the trade union of the railway workers made formal demands to the U.S. military government—increased rations, a wage hike, abolition of U.S. terror rule, enforcement of democratic labour laws as in North Korea, etc. They requested the U.S. military authorities to answer in a week. But the American imperialists ignored their requests. Then came September 23. Over 7,000 railway workers in Pusan went on strike. On the next day more than 40,000 railway workers in all other cities joined the strike. Soon over 300,000 workers in the domains of printing, communications, foodstuffs, electricity, civil engineering, ship-building, marine transport, and others struck in sympathy with the railway workers. And students, office employees, and ordinary citizens came out to swell the ranks of the strikers. Thus, a general strike swept the whole of South Korea, practically paralysing its economy.

The panic-stricken U.S. colonialists started to use force against the peaceful strikers. On September 30, thousands of armed policemen and terrorists suddenly descended upon the Ryongsan locomotive yard, Seoul, where the strikers locked themselves in. The Americans used even tanks against the strikers; they killed and wounded scores of workers, and arrested more than 1,700.

In Taegu and some other cities the strikers were stormed, too. The workers resisted the oppressive measures with their naked fists.

On October 1, strikers, youths, students, unemployed and other citizens—over 10,000 altogether—crowded the square in front of the strikers' headquarters near Taegu Railway Station.

Hundreds of armed policemen rushed to the square

No pretext will justify the Pentagon to keep its troops in South Korea—U.S. troops that bring nothing but misfortune and hardship on the Korean people and menace peace in the Far East and other areas of Asia.

The aggressive army should go home at once, taking all weapons with itself. Its withdrawal is prerequisite to Korea's peaceful unification without outside interference and to the preservation of peace in Asia.

to fire at the crowd who were demanding: "Give us rice!" Many fell from the enemy's fire.

The people could bear no more. The enraged people started to hit back at the enemy. Now theirs was a political struggle. Next morning the enraged workers, students, and citizens of Taegu poured out to the streets to protest against the U.S. occupation army that shot down the peaceful people who only demanded freedom and a better life.

Columns of people began to move carrying the bodies of those whom the police had shot on the previous day. The angry voices shouted: "Punish murderous police!" The demonstrators raided police stations and other offices, and punished vicious officials. In sympathy with the people some soldiers of the "National Defence Guard" checked the policemen; there were even policemen who cast off uniforms to march in the ranks of the people.

The students captured rifles from the police and maintained public order. The spark of revolt in Taegu flew in no time to all parts of the country; a nationwide resistance against the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs was on. Every day demonstrations, strikes, and revolts took place in every corner of South Korea. Workers, peasants, students, and other patriotic-minded people joined the struggle.

"Down with American colonialism!" "We want our people's committees back!" "We demand democratic reforms as in North Korea!" These were their slogans. They stormed police stations, and county and other offices to punish evil policemen and officials. In some places even the government machinery was in the people's hands.

In the evening of October 3 the American military government proclaimed martial law. U.S. tanks and troops were called out to mow down the people. Yet they could not stop the people, the uprising lasted for two months. Altogether some 2,300,000 people in 73 cities and counties stood up against the U.S. military government in South Korea.

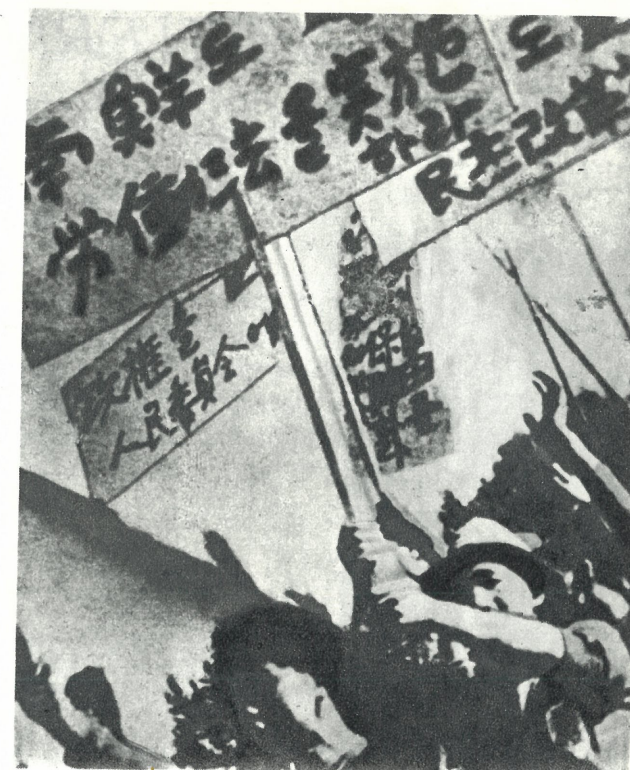
The October Popular Uprising showed that the South Korean people would never accept U.S. colonial rule and the traitors' policy, and they resolutely wanted freedom and independence and a democratic system. It demonstrated the unyielding fighting spirit and revolutionary sentiment of the South Korean people.

The uprising also exposed the aggressive and brutal colour of U.S. imperialism which called itself the "liberator," shaking U.S. military rule in South Korea to the very foundation.

Since then, braving all brutal suppressive measures of the enemy, the South Korean people have tirelessly fought against the colonial, fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its puppets, demanding a better life, democracy, and independence of the country.

In 1948, there were an armed uprising on Cheju Island in April, a nation-wide struggle against the May 10 separate elections in all parts of South Korea, and the South Korean army revolt in Ryusoo and Soonchun in October.

But Washington put up a puppet regime with Syng-



South Korean people demonstrating in demand of the democratic reforms as enforced in North Korea

man Rhee as its head in 1948 and tightened the fascist rule to block the tide of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. In the end it started the naked armed invasion of North Korea in June 1950. But, with the end of hostilities, the people's struggle regained strength. The April 19, 1960, popular uprisings toppled Syngman Rhee's regime, dealing a crushing punch to the U.S. imperialists. There were the March 24 and June 3 struggles in 1964, then the August-September resistance in 1965 against the Pak Jung Hi band that bent on inviting the Japanese militarists to South Korea, concluded the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" under the manipulation of Washington.

The struggles after the October Popular Uprising show the staunch fighting spirit and firm determination of the South Korean people to defend the honour of the country and sovereignty of the nation to the last, frustrating every criminal plot engineered by the enemy, both domestic and foreign.

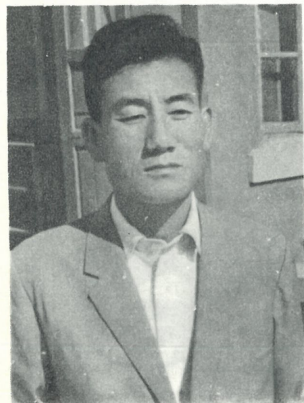
The root cause of the territorial division and all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people lies in U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Therefore, the Korean people are persistently striving to drive out the U.S. troops from South Korea and realize the country's unification by themselves without outside interference. More furious would become the flames of the South Korean people's struggle which has been waged since the first day of U.S. occupation of the South. And the U.S. army will be made to quit South Korea.

"Divide and rule" is the watchword of Washington, which is attempting to sow discord among the people in South Korea and mercilessly persecuting those who demand the country's unification.

U.S. occupation of South Korea is the major hindrance to Korea's unification and the root cause of all difficulties and misfortunes the South Korean people are made to go through.

THE NORTHERN SKY IS SO CLEAR...



KIM YUNG SHIK

Former Company Commander,
38th Regiment, 15th Division of
South Korean Army

In April this year I came over to North Korea in search of a new life, leaving behind the disgraceful life of the South Korean army.

It was in 1953 that I was called up for military service, later I was an officer. The life was of torture and wrath for me. I saw with my own eyes South Korean troops driven to South Vietnam. I remember the time when the 26th regiment of the capital division embarked for South Vietnam. The regiment was named a "tiger unit."

It was one day in early April, some time before my coming over to North Korea. On my way home—at Seoul—I had a three-day leave—at Choonchun Station I met the special train carrying the 26th regiment headed for South Vietnam. Soon the soldiers were surrounded by their families, who came to see them off. There were mothers, wives, sisters, and brothers of the soldiers crying bitterly. All this touched me greatly, in the end I turned around! They were denouncing the authorities—they were asking: "Why should our husbands and sons go to a far-away land to fight somebody else's war?"

I recalled that when I was the 6th company commander at the "Ronsan training camp," I used to get every day some 20 to 30 pieces of mail from parents of the soldiers. They all asked me not to send their sons to the shameful war in Vietnam.

Eventually the troop train gave out a whistle and started to move. MPs were literally rounding up the

men to be thrown into the train. Then they tried to separate family members from the men. There was a big commotion in the station.

I asked myself: Why should these young lives be driven away like this to a strange land?

I hardly could suppress my anger. Then what had taken place in Ronsan last November came back to me. Army Headquarters ordered each company to select two men to be sent to Vietnam. But our company was slow in doing it. Now confused, the regiment sent people to pick two names. They went through personal records, then decided to pick up two orphans. Next day the chief of the personnel department from the regiment with two MPs came to our company to take away the men picked.

They put up the show of "voluntary service." But this was how matters stood. They dragged away two orphans who had no one to rely on. How maddening! I felt intolerable anger against the immoral act.

Their eyes were saying: Please, company commander, save us! But I was too weak to speak up for them. I could not fall into sleep that night. I kept asking myself: Korean youths have to become the bullet-shield for the Yankees in a foreign land. Why?

I realized that the South Korean army was the watchdog of the United States. The Pentagon controls every phase of the South Korean army—personnel, training, equipment, not to speak of operation. To

be sure, there are the "defence department," "headquarters of ground, naval, and air forces" of the puppet regime. But in reality they are under the U.S. 8th Army alias U.N. Command. Hard-pressed Johnson gives orders to Pak Jung Hi, who drives South Korean youth to South Vietnam to become cannon fodder for U.S. forces.

I realized it was an evil policy—they are condemning their compatriots to untold hardships and sufferings. Everything is for the Yankees and a handful of South Korean rulers. I got sick of the place. And I began to long for North Korea. Over the air and through whispers I heard much about North Korea. I decided to put an end to my life in the South Korean army. It was a crime to point the gun at the people's heart. That is why I resolved to come over to North Korea.

It was April this year. I was attached to the 15th division which was stationed in the area along the demarcation line. We were to build a project to prevent people from crossing to North Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique decided to build a special observation area, some 150 miles south of the military demarcation line. Meanwhile I decided to run away. It was the night of April 19 that I jumped over the barbed-wire entanglements, and came over to North Korea, the land of my hope.

The people of North Korea warmly welcomed me like their own kin. Several months have elapsed since my coming here. I am leading a worthwhile life under the warm solicitude of the Government. My coming to North Korea was praised as a patriotic act, and I was made captain in the People's Army besides a big prize money that I received.

Now, a new road has been opened for me to work for the goodness of the country.

The northern sky is so clear but darkness looms over South Korea. Curse on the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi and his gang—who have been obstructing the country's unification, lording it over South Korea.

My heart is brimming with a sense of happiness and pride, and I resolve to do everything for the cause of the country's unification by the Koreans.

Two Worlds

"REGISTRATION FEE" AND STIPEND

RI KANG SOOK

ONE day I read in the paper *Minjoo Chosun* an article about a South Korean student. And it made me sad and angry.

The article was about a student who committed suicide in Taegu, South Korea. The student, named Ko Yung Duk, finishing high school in Jinyang County, South Kyungsang Province, passed a university entrance examination. However, he was not to be admitted to new school because he could not pay the registration fee. In the end, the young man so heartbroken and cursing South Korean society where even learning is huckstered for money, threw himself before an oncoming train.

I am a mother of five boys and I lived in South Korea for a long time before coming over here. So I cannot but think of many things upon reading the article.

When I was in South Korea, sending the children to school was beyond my thought as we lived from hand to mouth. There was no roof over our heads... Our shelter was too meagre to be called a home.

But, after the Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945, our family came over to North Korea and ever since we have been enjoying a new life.

My husband had been provided with a job, all children were sent to school.

However, I lost my husband during the Korean war which the U.S. started. Then the eldest son, Hyong Koo, thirteen, was a middle school student, and the youngest Chul Koo was four. We lost everything—house and all belongings. To be frank, I was quite at a loss... Yet, all my boys grew up healthy, and they have a good education.

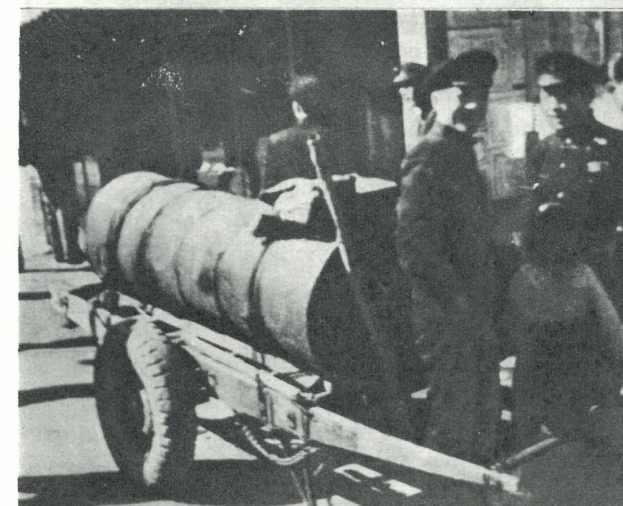
I work now at the knitted goods factory. The first three boys graduated from the college and are working in their chosen fields. The fourth son is in the People's Army now—he is a higher technical school graduate. And the youngest one is in a higher technical school now. I am their mother, but it was not I but the country that has given them such an excellent educa-

tion. In our country no school collects tuition, and on top of it higher technical school and college and university students are given government stipends. They are also supplied with uniforms and school supplies at the lowest prices.



In a chemistry lab at the Mansoodai Technical School, Pyongyang

Many South Korean students are working their way through. Here they are seen pulling the sanitation car



Reading the paper, I could not help thinking what would have happened to the boys if we had been in South Korea. I simply shuddered at the bare thought.

The same newspaper reports on how much it costs to go to school in South Korea: "contribution money" alone amounts to 9,000 to 34,400 won in primary school, 9,040 to 26,320 won in middle school, 14,400 to 33,890 won in higher school. In short, if one is to finish primary and higher schools one would need 32,440 to 94,610 won for "contribution money" alone. Then a university student is obliged to pay 532,700 won!

But the average monthly income of a South Korean workman is from 3,000 to 4,000 won while a family of five needs 13,000 won a month to maintain the minimum living.

Being things what they are, how can a woman like me, a widow, send the children to school in South Korea? Today in South Korea, there are some 1,000,000 school-age children

who have not seen the inside of school.

Every day in South Korea one tragedy after another takes place because of school tuition. Recently a South Korean school teacher lamented: "Could we ever see a society where the children can attend school and parents can send their children to school free from worries about money, where the teachers do not see students leaving school owing to the unpaid contribution?" This is a voice echoing the earnest wish of the South Korean people. This wish, however, has come true here in North Korea. I believe that if the South Korean people are to win genuine freedom and right to education for their children, they must expel the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and unify the country by the Koreans allowing no outside interference. There is no other way.

I often tell my children: "The country has shown you so much solicitude and you must become worthy of it by doing your utmost for the country's unification, for which the whole nation is earnestly wishing."

As is known, in remote days in human history there was a time when people bartered before money came into being.

But South Korean publications reported people do not use money but rice for buying and selling. It is reported one sack of ammonium sulphate fertilizer costs 10 *doi* and 6 *hop* of rice, a briquet 2 *doi*, a roll of cotton cloth 28 *doi* and 4 *hop*, a haircut 1 *doi*. Now even the contribution money that one pays at the time of school entrance can be offered in rice. (1 *doi* is 1.8 liter; 1 *hop* is one-tenth of 1 *doi*.)

Thus rice has become a measure of value in South Korea. Why? A South Korean paper is giving an answer. It writes:

"...Because the currency has become so unstable and its value keeps nosediving."

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the rulers of South

RICE, A MEASURE OF VALUE

A MEASURE OF VALUE



Korea, are working like mad to expand the military expenses, and are fleecing the people while their printing machines run overtime to turn out paper money.

The South Korean regime issued paper money 13,200,000,000 won in 1959, but the figure went up to 28,000,000,000 won in 1964, and 34,000,000,000 won in 1965. In 1963 the volume of South Korea's paper money in currency swelled 3,552 times over 1945.

Industry and agriculture kept shrinking due to U.S. pillage while more paper money was printed. All this brought to South Korea a worst inflation and skyrocketing prices. As a matter of fact, prices soared 9,977 times between August 1945 and November 1963.

It is not surprising then the South Korean money can function no more as a measure of value.

Guinea Never-to-be- Forgotten

RI YUNG GOO



I recall our visit to Guinea made last year as I greet the National Day of the Guinean people.

Our stay there was a short one, but the country's beautiful Nature and people who welcomed us like their own flesh and blood made a deep impression on us.

Conakry was a picture itself. Lovely buildings lined the streets of the capital; all streets bordered with trees were well kept.

It was just a few days before the holiday when we arrived at Conakry.

We took part in the colourful celebrations held at the central stadium with the presence of President Sekou Toure. We also attended the national art festival that took place in honour of the national holiday.

The Guinean people have won the independence after the prolonged struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Monuments are erected in the capital and other places for the patriots who fell in the struggle for the country.

The Guinean people have achieved shining results in their endeavours to create a new life under the leadership of President Sekou Toure after the country's independence.

Everywhere we went, in the streets of Conakry, at the factories, and in

the fields which promised a good year, we witnessed the people of Guinea working diligently to liquidate aftermaths of colonialism, build a new national economy, and usher in prosperity. The area of arable land expanded, agricultural produce rose rapidly, new factories and enterprises came into being. In the spheres of education, culture, and public health, too, great results were achieved. And we were very happy to see these achievements of the Guinean people like our own.

But the imperialists and colonialists are trying to regain their old position and block the people's advance. All the tricks are being crushed by the staunch struggle of the Guinean people who are determined not to see their bitter past come back.

The people are also actively supporting their brothers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence and liberation under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and are opposing the war provocations of the imperialists.

In the course of the common struggle a firm friendship has been developed between the peoples of Korea and Guinea. In Guinea we were accorded warm hospitality; we could feel their firm friendship to-

wards the Korean people. They expressed their active support to the Korean people struggling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for realizing the country's unification by the Koreans without outside interference.

In particular, we had the honour to be received by President Sekou Toure. He expressed his gratitude to Korean medical workers for their greatest devotion shown to Mrs. Camara Loffo, his comrade-in-arms, during her stay in Korea. President Sekou Toure wished Korea's medical workers a greater success in their work.

It was indeed a great pleasure to have a cordial talk with Mrs. Camara Loffo and her family. She was most kind.

Though languages and customs were different, we felt quite at home in Guinea.

On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Guinean Republic, I send my best wishes to the people of Guinea, and it is my firm belief that friendship and co-operation between the two countries will grow more. Again I wish the Guinean people greater successes in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of their independence and building a national economy.

New Books

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Stamps OF KOREA

ACROBATICS IN KOREA

The Ministry of Communications of D.P.R.K. has issued a series of five stamps featuring Korea's national acrobatics.

Stamp 1, 2 jun, Pyongyang Circus

Theatre. The amphitheatre was built in October, 1964. Not only circus but all kinds of performances including the wide-screen film shows can be presented there.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, swing in pairs.

Swing has been a favorite game of the Korean women for centuries. The acrobats have adopted the swing to their programmes with acts of descent and turns in the air.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, seesaw. Seesaw is another traditional game of the Korean women. Two acrobats on the seesaw board exhibit all kinds of stunt.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, rope-dancing. The history of rope-dancing in Korea starts in the 1st century B.C. in the Koguryu dynasty.

Stamp 5, 10 jun, "Bubkosangmo". "Bubkosangmo" (dancing drum and cap) is one of Korea's long-standing stunts. As the acrobat turns round his head to the rhythm of the peasants' folk music, the long tape of his "Sangmo" (dancing cap) draws circles in the air.

All stamps measure 21×31 mm.
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Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

From Our Readers

With much interest I read "Korea's Traditional Medicine" in the March 1966 issue of your magazine *Korea Today*.

Your people have made a great success in the field of traditional Korean medicine.

It is my hope that you will continue to report on medicine and history of Korea.

Algiers, Algeria

M. Yessad Ahcucé

* * *

I am a member of "the Family Planning Association," the members of which have much interest in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

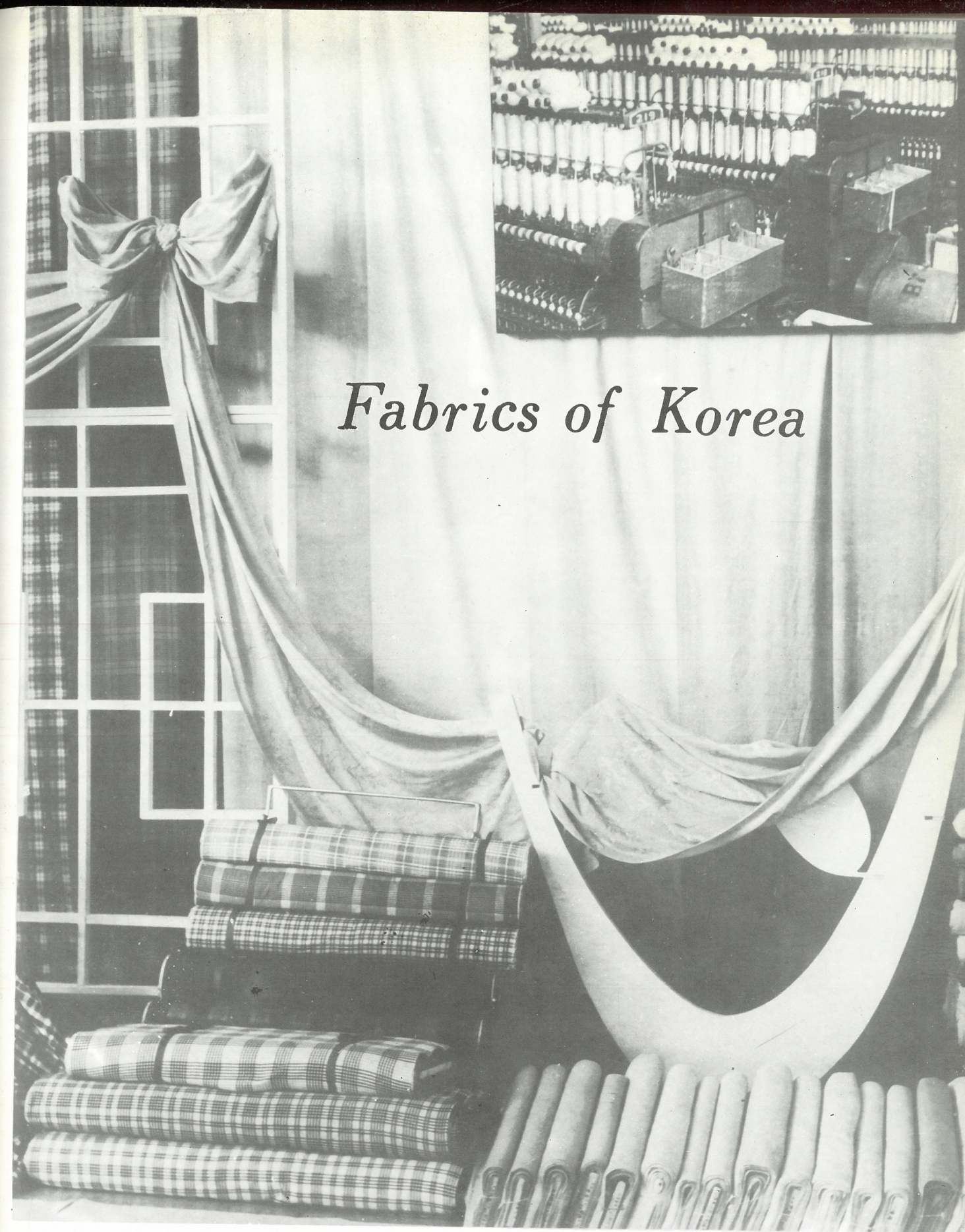
But, to our regret, we have scanty statement on your country here.

I should like to know about conditions in Korea, both north and south if possible, but about the D.P.R.K. in any case.

Auckland, New Zealand

B. Read

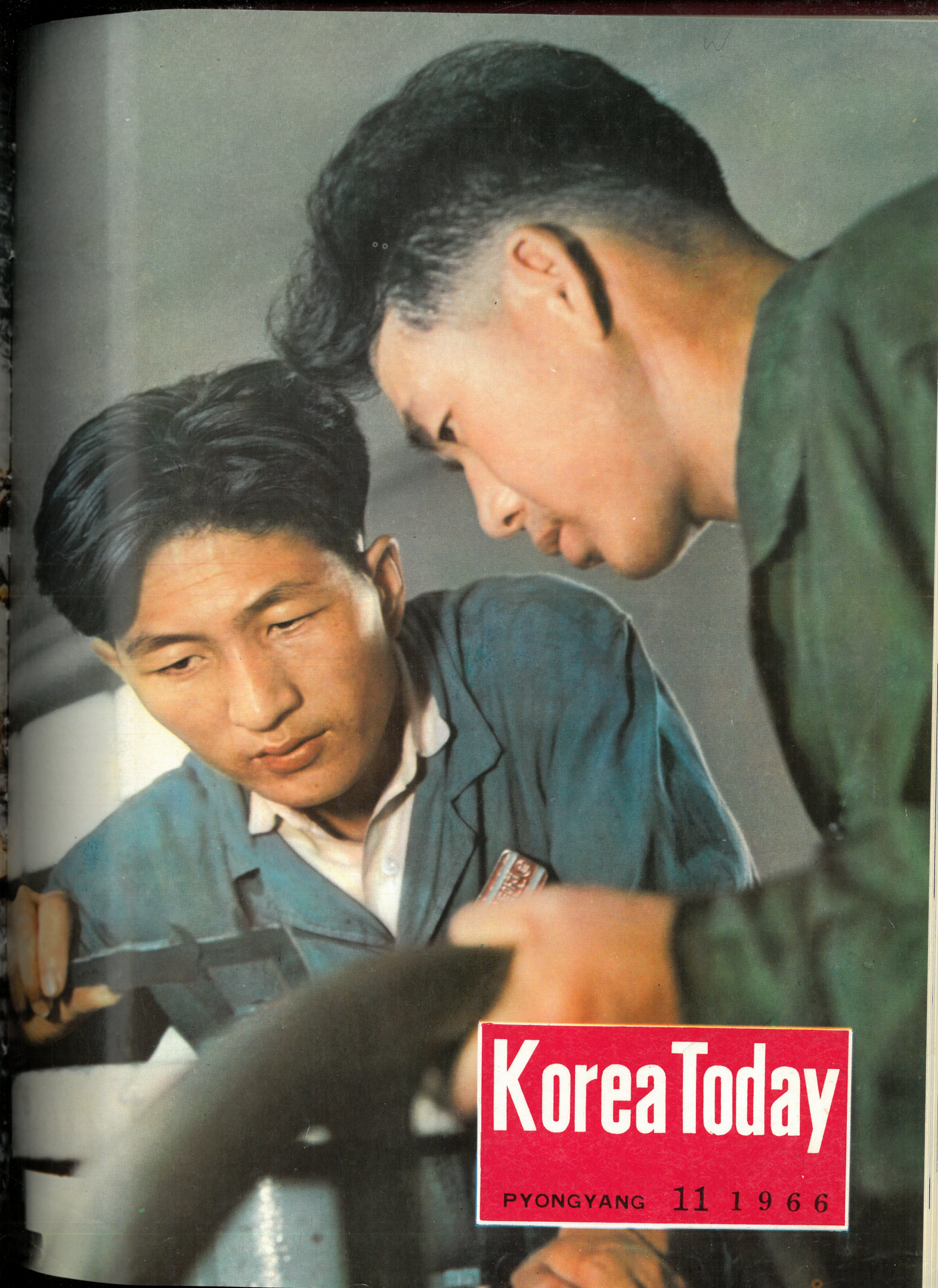
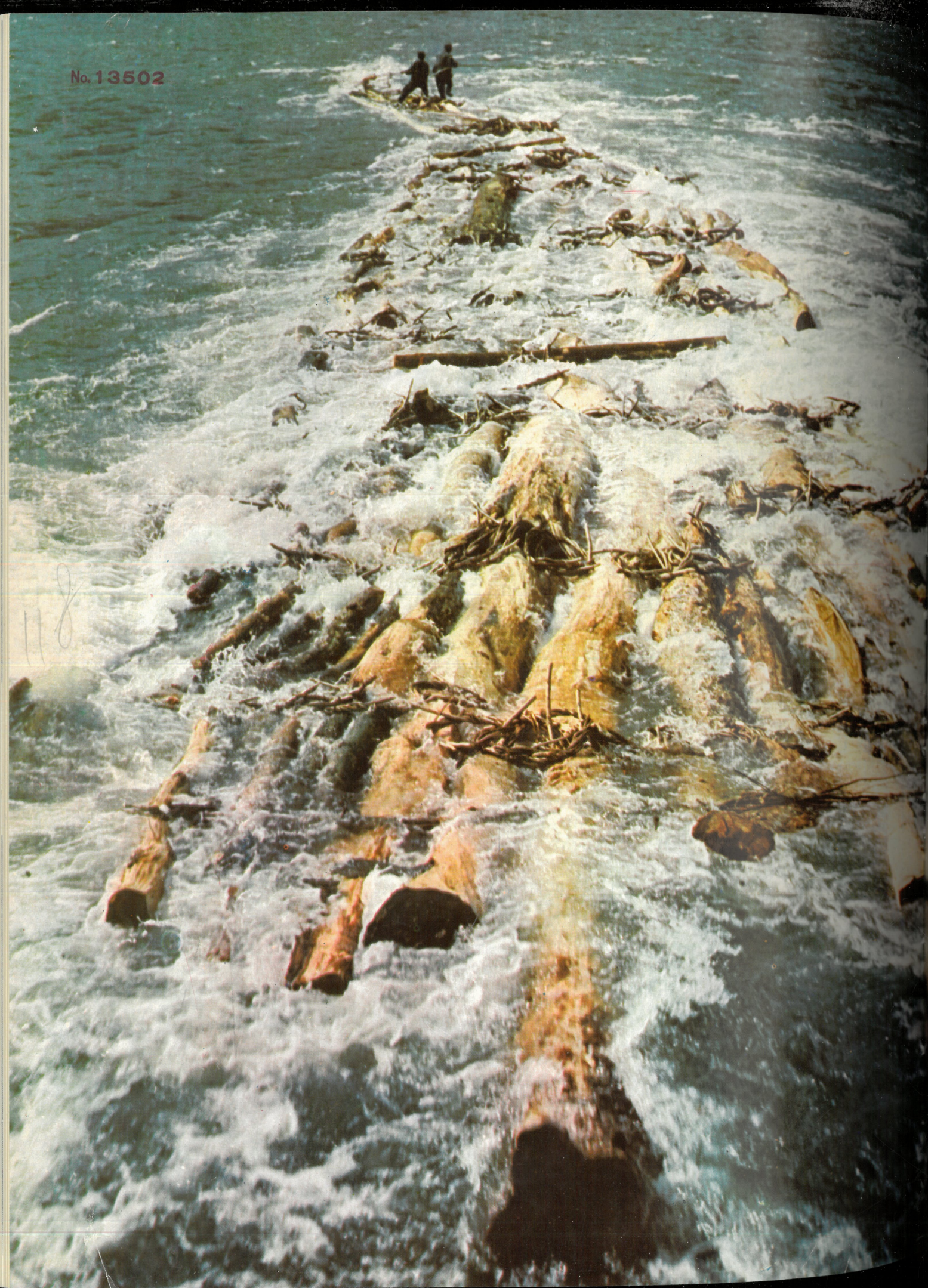
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